

THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



**BIG
BUSINESS
AND
BUREAU OF
STANDARDS**

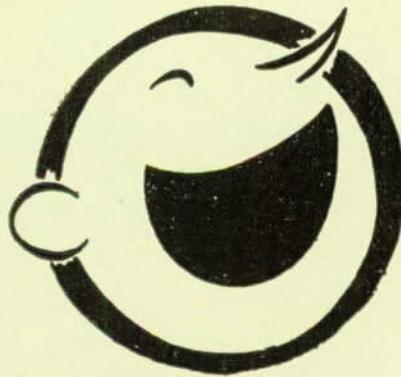
VOL. XLIV

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY 1945,

NO. 6

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

One of our fighting Brothers overseas has sent us the following verses. He says he can't take credit for writing them but thought other Brothers in service might get a kick out of them.

SHED A TEAR, KIND FRIEND or AIN'T IT A SHAME!

When the bugles sound their final call
And bombs explode no more,
And we return to what we did
Before we went to war,
The sudden shift of status
On the ladder of success
Will place some worthy gentleman
In a simply awful mess.

Just to think of some poor captain,
Minus all his silver bars,
Standing behind some counter
Selling peanuts and cigars.
And think of all the majors
With their oak leaves left behind
And the uniform they're wearing
Is the Western Union kind.

Shed a tear for some poor colonel
If he doesn't fill himself,
Jerking sodas isn't easy
When your eagle's on the shelf.
'Tis a bitter pill to swallow,
'Tis a matter for despair,
Being messengers and clerks again—
A mighty cross to bear.

So be kind to working people
That you meet where'er you go—
For the guy who's washing dishes
May have been your old C. O.

M. A. "BUSTY" DODSON, E.M. 1/c,
L. U. No. 77.

A MISTAKE

It was twelve o'clock on a winter night,
The fire bell rang, the sky was bright;
The hose was laid in record time,
The firemen were experts in their line.

The house was new, just two weeks old,
The fire it raged in the bitter cold;
Cracking of flames, no other sound,
The house burned down to the level ground.

Several days of investigation
To determine the cause of the conflagration;
Report was made by Marshal Meyer,
"Defective wiring" caused the fire.

Not satisfied with this report,
The contractor began to rave and snort;
He proved to all the report was wrong,
For the service never was "tied on."

The wire report was in the bag,
But was superseded for a painter's rag;
Wires, though dead, are oft to blame,
In some folks' minds they'll start a flame.

H. B. (MICKEY) MC GUIRE,
L. U. No. 324.

A DIRTY TRICK

An Irishman asked the manager of a circus for a job. The manager inquired what he could do. "I can dive 200 feet into a wet rag," came the ready answer. "What's your name?" asked the manager. "Mike Kelly," was the reply. "Okay, Mike, go ahead and show me."

So Mike made the dive and broke his collarbone. Next day in the hospital the manager came to see him and called him a flop. "That's not fair," said Mike. "I could have done it only somebody squeezed the water out of the rag."

GEORGE J. THORNTON, I. O.



SUCKER!

"No! I ain't gonna trade today. You said that was cheese yesterday and it turned out to be jelly!"

P. J. ANDERSON,
L. U. No. 474.

* * *

Seems as if a newcomer to our page wants to start a little game. Thanks for the verse, Brother—and send us more!

MOTHER GOOSE—ELECTRICAL STYLE

In answer to your S. O. S.
I'll stir you up a little mess,
And for a name, I guess,
Let's call it "WIRE NUTS."

Hickory, Dickory, Dock
A mouse ran up the clock,
From then on things were hectic.
Poor Mickey said, "Was my tail red?
The darn thing was electric."

K. H. BROOKE,
L. U. No. 5.

THE EUROPEAN VICTORY SONG

Verse—

A self-styled Napoleon greedily sought
To conquer the continent with force;
His reign of terror has now been cut,
His evil empire—destroyed at its source.
And now our longed-for victory is here,
And a song of cheer pierces the atmosphere.

Chorus—

"Svobodny Narod"—
The Russians chant their song;
"A Free People"—
The British sing along;
"Liberte Nationale"—
Chime in French, old and young,
And nation after nation
Joins the chorus, in every tongue:

2nd Chorus—

Our Europe is free again,
Intending to be again
The mother of civilization;
It shan't be misled again,
Nor rivers of blood shed again
Within its newly-laid foundation!
And now that tyrants' rule is past,
Let's make our hard-won freedom last—
And remain within Democracy's ranks.
"Da, da"—"Yes, yes"—"Oui, oui!"
It's up to you and me
To see that our Europe stays free!

A Bit 'o Luck,

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

YOUR LETTER

I read it again, each worn soiled page,
The latest that came here from you.
It's only three weeks but seems like an age,
About time that another one's due.

Funny how things that once seemed a bore,
Now help to warm me right through.
Like Bill and his toys, strewn over the floor,
And the everyday things you both do.

You say he's indoors since bad weather came,
And he's playing soldier today.
God grant that to him it's always a game,
The real thing is not meant for play.

You ask if I miss you. Gee, that makes me smile,
Why, you're both "tops" in my other world—
The ones I'll come back to, when we've heard the last "Heil!"
And our battle flags are once again furled.

It's time to move on now, so I'll say au revoir,
Next to my heart your letter I place.
Write again soon dear, your words from afar
Bolster my courage in all that I face.

PFC. WILLIAM SEELICKE, JR.,
Formerly of L. U. No. 3.

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugnizet, Editor 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

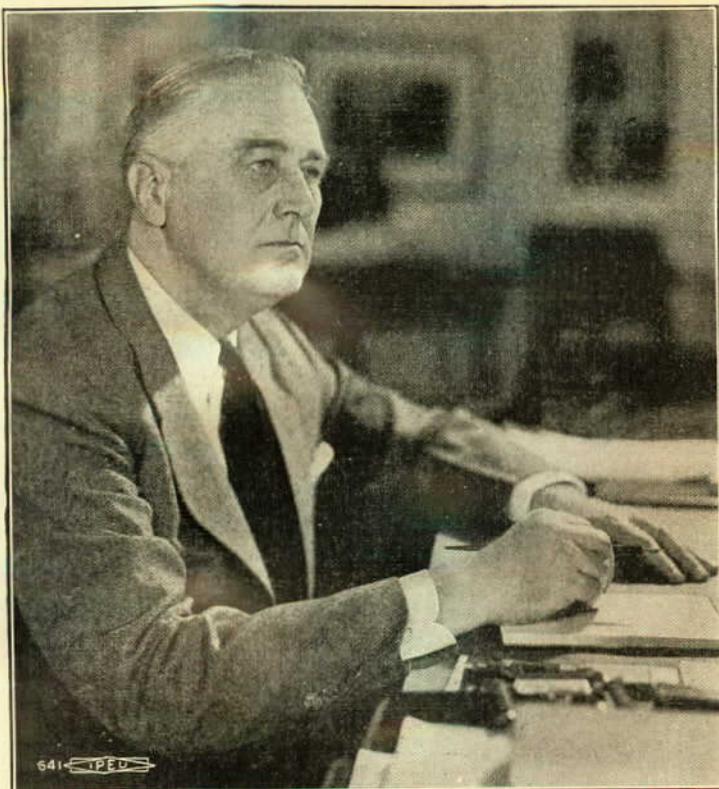
CHAT

Take a long breath. The JOURNAL is back on the beam. The omission of the June, 1945, number may well mark the end of the German war and the transmission to the intermediate period of war and peace. Our strenuous efforts to keep within the paper quota make other adjustments necessary, but we believe we can promise our loyal readers that there will be no other omissions this year of JOURNAL numbers.

Omission of the June number served one good purpose. It indicated to us again the loyalty and interest of our members in the monthly magazine. We have been literally swamped by contributions and this July number represents a rigid selection of material from contributions that would fill a magazine twice this size. This means, of course, that there will be some disappointed people, but we will rapidly repair the breach to the best of our ability so that before the summer is over, we hope to have all the good contributions taken care of.

It is apparent to anybody with half an eye on the present domestic situation that a re-conversion period is to be a difficult one. There will be a good deal of confusion. There will be considerable unemployment. There will also be attempts by hostile newspapers and periodicals to divide the labor forces and to confuse issues to that extent that labor will be unsure of its course of action. In such a period it is essential that labor stay close to its own press and read it faithfully in order to get the truth about all labor matters so that a clearly defined program will be followed.

Let us go forward then into this period with the same enthusiasm and the same vigor with which we approach the global war.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

AN ERA

ENDS . . .

. . . AN ERA

BEGINS



PRESIDENT TRUMAN



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.
SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. XLIV

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1945

NO. 6

Shall Big Business Super- cede STANDARDS Bureau?

DOES Washington have anything to do with Oshkosh, Kokomo or Pasadena? Is there an area of activity best filled by Government and another area of activity best filled by private business? Is there any real conflict between private business and public Government? Has the humblest citizen some interest in abstruse and technical questions of industrial standards, for example? How should these standards be set up? What should be the Government's relationship to these standards?

These are some of the questions that have been arising, are still present, and will continue to arise for some time in this great industrial nation. Labor, either as a producer or as a consumer, has a stake in every standard that is established. And labor should have representation upon every public body or every quasi-public body that is charged with the authority of creating standards. The trend, however, appears to be away from this all-important standard of procedure. Is labor about to be frozen out of any kind of participation in the making of standards?

The Labor Point of View

In the field of electrical standards, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is now engaged in a formidable contest to preserve its status of representation on the Electrical Committee, and to make the labor point of view felt in the establishment and maintenance of electrical standards. The Electrical Committee is a quasi-public body created over the last 30 years under the National Fire Protection Association. The National Fire Protection Association in turn feeds into the American Standards Association. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers won representation on the Electrical Committee in 1940. Since that date, with the coming of the war, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has had very little participation in the establishment of standards. The functions of the Electrical Committee have practically been suspended, and interim arrangements have been made by an emergency committee derived from the Electrical Committee. Labor has no representation on this emergency committee. The Electrical Committee itself numbers 50 persons, representative chiefly of manufacturing, utility,

American Standards Association moves to nullify all but technical services of Federal agency. Labor and consumers unrepresented

telephone, insurance underwriters and other agencies.

The National Bureau of Standards was established in 1901 by an Act of Congress. The bureau is a research and testing laboratory for Government, with the following functions: Maintenance of working standards; electrical measurements and service; standards of weights and measures; temperature standards and motor and building material tests; development of radiation standards; chemical tests; testing of instruments, appliances and structures; standards for organic materials; metallurgical services; tests of china, porcelain and building materials; scientific instruments and gages; standardization of manufactured products; aid to the building industry; aid to governmental agencies and the public; and commercial standards.

In the case of the building industry, the bureau cooperates with governmental agencies and also business and professional groups. Its functions may be described as modernizing building codes, encouraging improved standards for building construction, and developing technical information on the engineering properties of building materials, with particular reference to low-cost housing and including new materials, equipment and methods of construction, as well as those already in use.

The NBS and the ASA

Now, over against the National Bureau of Standards stands the American Standards Association. This is a kind of holding company for all standards-making groups in the United States on a private basis. Here is its membership list:

American Standards Association Member-Bodies

American Gas Association.
American Institute of Bolt, Nut and Rivet Manufacturers.
American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

American Institute of Steel Construction, Incorporated.

American Iron and Steel Institute.

American Petroleum Institute.

American Society of Civil Engineers.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

American Society for Testing Materials.

American Society of Tool Engineers, Incorporated.

American Transit Association.

American Water Works Association.

Association of American Railroads.

Automobile Manufacturers' Association.

Cast Iron Pipe Research Association.

Copper and Brass Research Association.

Electric Light and Power Group: Association of Edison Illuminating Companies, Edison Electric Institute.

Federal Works Agency.

Fire Protection Group: Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, National Board of Fire Underwriters, National Fire Protection Association, Underwriters' Laboratories, Incorporated.

Institute of Radio Engineers.

Lumber Manufacturers' Group: Timber Engineering Company (subsidiary of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association).

Manufacturers' Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry.

Metal Cutting Tool Institute.

National Association of Mutual Casualty Companies.

National Conservation Bureau.

National Electrical Manufacturers' Association.

National Housing Agency.

National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

National Safety Council.

Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Incorporated.

Photographic Manufacturers' Group: Ansco Division of General Aniline and Film Corporation, Eastman Kodak Company.

Radio Manufacturers' Association.

Society of Automotive Engineers, Incorporated.

Telephone Group: Bell Telephone System.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

U. S. Department of Commerce.

U. S. Department of the Interior.

U. S. Department of Labor.

U. S. Government Printing Office.

U. S. Navy Department.

U. S. Treasury Department.

U. S. War Department.

Associate Members

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories.

American Gear Manufacturers' Association.

American Home Economics Association.
American Hospital Association.
American Institute of Architects.
American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.
American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.

American Trucking Association, Incorporated.

American Welding Society.
Anti-Friction Bearing Manufacturers' Association, Incorporated.

Asphalt Roofing Industry Bureau.
Associated General Contractors of America, Incorporated.

Association of Gas Appliances and Equipment Manufacturers.

Association of Iron and Steel Engineers.
Committee on Consumer Relations in Advertising, Incorporated.

Douglas Fir Plywood Association.
Grinding Wheel Manufacturers' Association.

Gypsum Association.
Heat Exchange Institute.
Illuminating Engineering Society.

Industrial Safety Equipment Association.
Insulation Board Institute.

International Acetylene Association.
Modular Service Association.

National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics.

National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

National Elevator Manufacturing Industry, Incorporated.

National Federation of Textiles, Incorporated.

National Lime Association.
National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Research Council of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

Shoe Shank Manufacturers' Defense Group.

Society of Motion Picture Engineers.
Structural Clay Products Institute.

Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Incorporated.

U. S. Cap Screw Service Bureau.

U. S. Machine Screw Service Bureau.

Company Members

Some 2,000 industrial concerns hold membership either directly or by group arrangement through their respective trade associations.

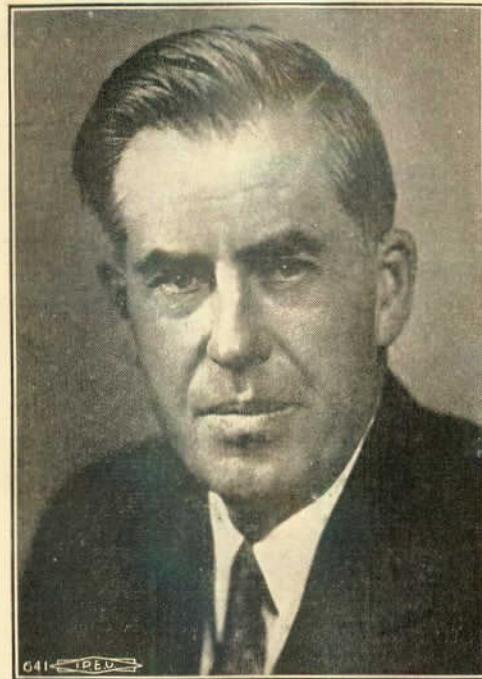
By no stretch of the words "democratic representation" can labor be said to participate in the deliberations of the American Standards Association.

Now, then, the American Standards Association comes forward with a plan practically taking over all the standards-making program of the United States, making the National Bureau of Standards purely a laboratory for its operations. This program was developed under Jesse Jones, former Secretary of Commerce, and it is not clear whether it will have the same blessing of Henry A. Wallace, as present Secretary of Commerce.

ASA Principle

The American Standards Association endorses the following principle:

"The public should look primarily to business, rather than Government, to evolve the performance data it will want. Likewise,



HENRY A. WALLACE

standards development should follow the voluntary agreement process as its main channel. For this work . . . Government agencies can provide facts, measurements, and technical assistance; these will be their best contributions."

A conference was held recently in Washington to promulgate this principle and make the arrangements and re-arrangements for subjugating the National Bureau of Standards to the aims of the American Standards Association.

On the admission of the American Standards Association itself, only a few chosen leaders were admitted to the sacred circle that has proposed this far-reaching plan. The letter of call for this conference said:

"This invitation is issued to a relatively few leaders interested in standardization, for the purpose of recommending action that will meet a large volume of criticism received by the Department of Commerce, leveled at alleged inadequacy of function and lack of coverage by the existing organizations in the standardization field.

"Many of the criticisms urge the Department of Commerce to take over and enlarge as a government function the work of standardization hitherto performed by private bodies, principally the American Standards Association and its participating and cooperating agencies. There has been a strong demand for the provision of performance standards for consumer goods and standards in fields not hitherto covered.

"This demand has arisen partly as a result of charges of inefficiency against existing standardizing bodies, and partly as a result of the enormous industrial expansion of the United States, which by the creation of new articles and new materials and the great recent progress in science and invention, has called for a corresponding expansion of the function of standardization. It has taken place more rapidly than the facilities for dealing with it have been expanded by the private bodies now in the field."

A resolution was prepared that practically read out of the field every other standards-making organization and practically gave the entire making of standards into the hands of the American Standards Association, an unrepresentative body. This is the resolution:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the board, because of the growing importance of standards for consumer goods, the scope and work of the ASA be broadened and clarified by removing the present restrictions which limit the work of the ASA to the engineering field; and that the ASA should be so organized that it can handle any standard or standardization project which deserves national recognition, whether in the field of engineering, accounting, business practice, or consumer goods."

A committee was set up by the conference meeting in Washington on January 12 to act as control committee on standards. The committee is as follows:

Charles E. Wilson, president, General Electric Company, chairman.

Frederick M. Feikert, dean of engineering, George Washington University

Clarence Francis, chairman of the board, General Food Corporation.

Ephraim Freedman, R. H. Macy and Company, Incorporated.

Frank B. Jewett, president, National Academy of Science.

William B. Warner, president, McCall Corporation.

Arthur D. Whiteside, president, Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated.

R. E. Zimmerman, vice-president, U. S. Steel Corporation.

Big Business Committee

This committee is undoubtedly big business. It has representation of finance, steel, food, electrical manufacturing, one school man, one retail trade man, and one scientific man.

The point of view of the small group of self-elected business men who are determined that they will supersede every other standards-making agency is expressed in the following:

"There is a strong case for a single private body to serve as a focal point of leadership in standards development, for both industrial and consumer goods. Its logical functions would be: To promote actively the use of standards; to assist in the actual development of individual standards through voluntary agreement by producers, merchants, and users; to maintain on a high plane its own rules of equity and adequacy as rigorous tests of all standards issued in its name. It would call upon both government and private sources for aid in developing tests and for market information. To the extent that advance acceptances and performance checks might be required, it could enlist government collaboration. To carry out these general functions, a single agency dealing with all types of standards problems (including simplified practices) should be feasible.

"To provide effective leadership, such a standard agency would itself have to meet certain minimum requirements. It would have to be completely above suspicion of undue financial control by special interests. Its top management should reflect equitably the points of view of producers, merchants, and consumers; but it should be free of all official entanglements with other organizations, free to act as a single-purpose body."

I. B. E. W. Unions Mourn, Honor Late President

Resolutions from every part of the nation and from Canada have poured into the International Office from local unions, recognizing President Roosevelt's greatness.

Stamford

At its past regular meeting, Local B-468, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, adopted the following resolution of sympathy and sorrow on the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt:

"Whereas the immortal spirit of our great leader has been taken from us on the eve of that victory over the forces of tyranny and injustice for which he had labored with such energy and faith and fortitude, we offer our homage of love and reverence to him who died nobly in the cause of freedom and humanity. All mankind mourns the irreparable loss of a true and valued friend, and a statesman of high ideals and aspirations; therefore be it

"Resolved, That Local Union B-468 express by this means its heartfelt sorrow in the passing of a great humanitarian and able leader, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and extend its profound sympathy to his family in their bereavement."

Toronto

Dear Sir and Brother:

I once heard that the difference between a politician and a statesman was that a politician had himself, his party, and politics as his interests, but that a statesman had only the interests of his people and country at heart, and no thought of personal gain. We have had many statesmen in various countries, but the late President Roosevelt was above them all, as he had the interests of the people of the world at heart.

By the comments I have heard Canadians make, I know that we feel that we also have lost a great statesman, and it is with sorrow and regret that we mourn his passing.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT P. CRETNEY.

Perth Amboy

Whereas God in His wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst Franklin Delano Roosevelt, our great President and friend; and

Whereas by his many acts he became the greatest benefactor organized labor has ever known, making it possible for labor to take its proper place along with industry in the councils of our nation during this, our gravest crisis; and

Whereas by his wise advice and efforts he has made it possible, through cooperation of capital, labor and our people, for our nation to develop and produce the greatest air force and most powerful naval fleet the world has ever known, as well as one of the largest and most powerful armies history has witnessed, and, by his further efforts and acts, has enabled our Allies to likewise build armies and air forces unimaginable heretofore, which, to date, have broken to bits what appeared to be the unbeatable forces of our enemies on land, in

Canada joins U. S. locals in widespread recognition of Roosevelt's statesmanship

the air, and on the great oceans, thereby protecting our great democracy and the freedom we have learned to love, and, God grant, the freedom of the world; and

Whereas as he has left behind him to carry on in his stead one whom we can trust to prosecute to a successful conclusion this horrible war; so be it

Resolved, That we of Local Union No. 358, I. B. E. W., of Perth Amboy, N. J., in meeting assembled, do pause in our deliberations for a period of silence in respect for our departed leader and beloved President, and that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes, one furnished to our ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, and a copy sent to our local *Evening News*.

ROBERT H. BECK,
Secretary.

Belleville

To All Americans:

We of Local Union No. B-834, Belleville, Ontario, Canada, as a body, do hereby express our heartfelt sympathy in due respect in the demise of your late President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Please accept our heartfelt sympathy. We

feel deeply that we, too, have lost a true and noble friend.

R. E. CUMMINGS,
Recording Secretary.

Winnipeg

G. M. Bugnizet,
Editor, ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL,
1200-15th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

On behalf of the members of Local B-679, may I express to our American Brothers our deepest and most sincere sympathy on the passing of your beloved President?

Franklin D. Roosevelt was so true a friend, such a symbol of a good neighbor in this country, that his loss is to us as if one of our own had passed away. Believe me, your sorrow and the sorrow of your nation are truly shared by all of us. His efforts as champion of the rights of free men have gone far beyond the bounds of nationality, truly welding our countries into a great brotherhood in common loss.

Our president, Brother Hemphill, has ordered our charter draped in memoriam for a period of three months.

Yours fraternally,
STAN JONES,
Recording Secretary.

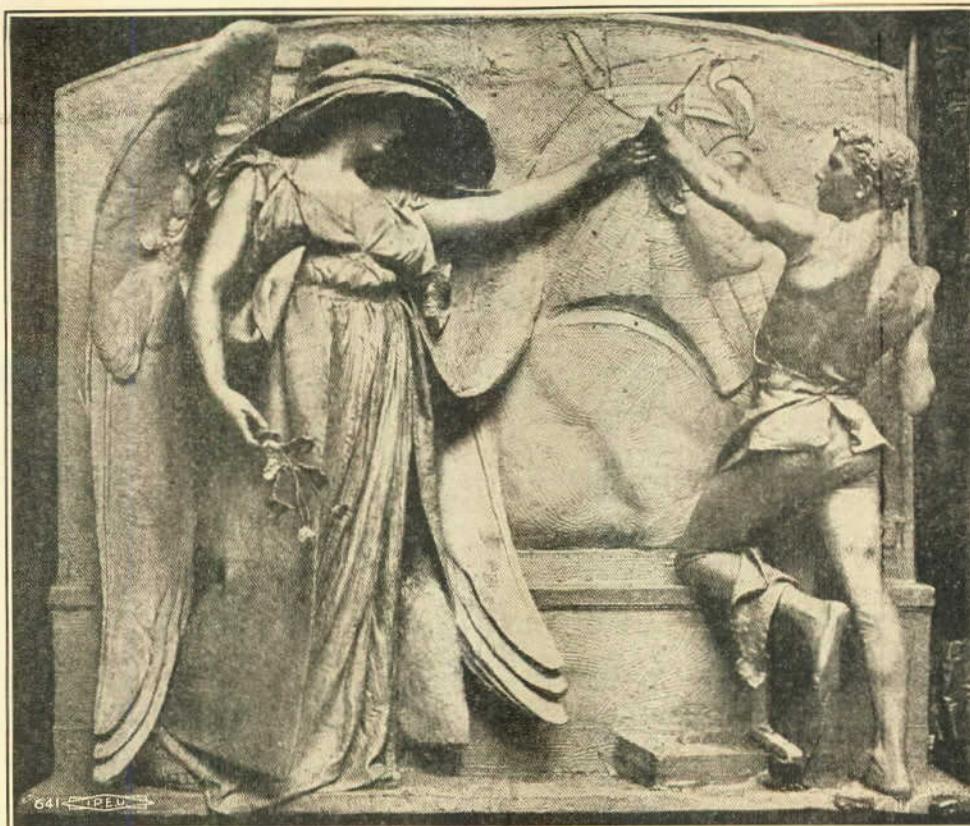
Atlanta

"The President is Dead"

Whereas Franklin Delano Roosevelt created a new era of thinking about the problems of the common man; and

Whereas he was our friend, the friend of masses of men, the friend of mankind, who lived but to serve; and

Whereas as President he "did something
(Continued on page 221)



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"DEATH STAYING THE HAND OF THE SCULPTOR"

By Daniel French

A piece of sculpture symbolic of the interruption of any great man's work

ELECTRONICS—New Tool For Control of Power

By WALTER RICHTER, Engineer, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company

Mr. Richter received his engineering education abroad, and since 1924 has been with Allis-Chalmers or A. O. Smith Corporation, except for a period between 1940 and 1943 when he was a consulting electrical engineer. Between 1929 and 1939, Mr. Richter was director of electrical engineering and research at A. O. Smith Corporation, and since 1943 he has occupied his present position, that is, electrical engineer, Engineering Development Division, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company.

Since 1935 Mr. Richter has lectured and conducted laboratory experiments in industrial electronics at the University of Wisconsin, Extension Division, at Milwaukee. Mr. Richter is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a senior member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, and is registered as a professional engineer in the State of Wisconsin.

THE extensive publicity which the subject of electronics has recently received has caused the public, as well as a large part of the engineering profession, to expect electronics to perform miracles.

In order to gain a proper viewpoint with respect to electronics, it is desirable to examine its relation to the other branches of electrical engineering. If we confine our attention at the moment to the field of electrical power engineering, then the subject can be divided roughly into the three fields of electric power generation, distribution, and application. Electric power application can also properly be called the study of various electric loads, and, since loads as a rule will have to be controlled, this field will also include the control of the electric power delivered to the load.

Where does electronics fit into this picture? Is it a means of generation or distribution, or does it represent a new type of load? It will be seen later that electronics, with a few exceptions, is mainly a new tool to be used for the control of electric power. With this in view, it may be well to review the fundamentals of this field.

Control of Electric Power

In a large majority of our present day electrical devices, it is the electric current which is made to perform a useful task (there are a few devices where voltage only

First in a series of five definitive articles on "Introduction to Electronics"

is required for operation). The device in which the current performs its task is called the load, and in such device electrical energy is usually converted into other types of energy; thus mechanical energy is obtained from a motor, heat energy from an electrical furnace, acoustical energy from a loudspeaker. Sometimes the load may consist only of an indicating instrument, such as the gasoline gauge in an automobile, in which case the energy conversion itself is of no interest, as it is only desired to convert the energy into an indication.

The task of a control engineer could be defined as controlling the electric current in a load in accordance with a given set of specifications. In a furnace control, for instance, he may be asked to control the current so that the temperature in the furnace is kept at a given level; in a rolling mill he may be asked to control the direction and amount of speed of a motor in accordance with certain requirements; or he may be asked to convert a non-electrical quantity, such as the flow of a liquid, into an electrical current to actuate an indicating instrument. In all these cases, the amount of current or power, or both, must be controlled.

Methods of Controlling

How can the power in a device be controlled? Obviously, the simplest way will be to reduce the voltage of the source supplying energy to the device. This solution is feasible only if the source is feeding one load only, so that a variation of its voltage in accordance with the requirements of this load will not interfere with the requirements of a second load. The Ward-Leonard system is an example of this type of regulation.

If a load is connected to a source of constant voltage, but the amount of energy or current in it is to be controlled, then the only solution is to place another device in series with the load which will absorb a part of the voltage as shown in Fig. 1. The simplest device capable of performing this task is a variable resistor, also called a rheostat. If the current to be controlled is alternating, the variable resistor may be replaced by a variable inductance. These devices may also be constructed so as to give simply a few steps of control, such as we may find in starters for direct current motors.

Suppose that it is desired to reduce the voltage on a load connected to a 200-volt supply system to, let us say, 50 volts. Obviously, the device placed in series with a load must take up the difference between the supply voltage and the desired voltage; that is, 150 volts must appear across it. (This difference may be a vector difference in the case



WALTER RICHTER

of alternating current). Electric power, active or reactive, must, therefore, be consumed in the device. In the case of a simple rheostat, this energy is converted into heat.

It is of importance to note that this power (which in the given examples is three times as high as the power in the load) must be dissipated or converted into other forms of energy regardless of the nature of the device used for throttling. If there is no visible exit of the energy from the throttling device, it obviously must be converted into heat, and the physical dimensions and material of the controlling device will determine the temperature rise.

Ordinary Switch for Control

An ordinary switch may also be used for controlling the amount of power in the load, strange as this statement may sound. With a switch the power is either on or off, but, nevertheless, the switch can be used for control purposes. Thus, the temperature of an electric flat iron is regulated not by the inclusion of a variable resistor in the circuit, but by a thermostat which controls the "on" and "off" periods of power. The thermostat has no control over the instantaneous power, but it does effectively control the average power. For many applications, this method is quite satisfactory; as a matter of fact, with a very high switching rate it could come extremely close in performance to the rheostatic control.

The use of a switch as a control element has one big advantage over rheostatic con-

THE ELECTRON TUBE A NEW CONTROL ELEMENT

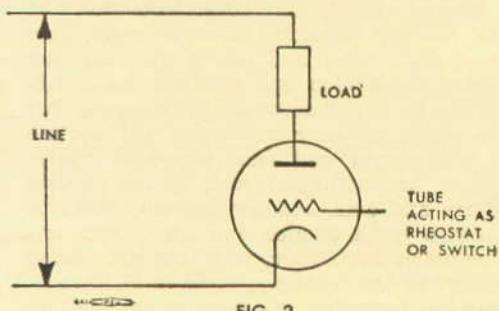


FIG. 2

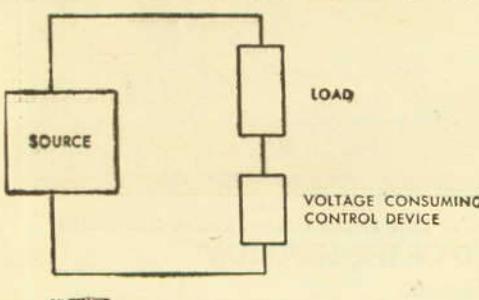
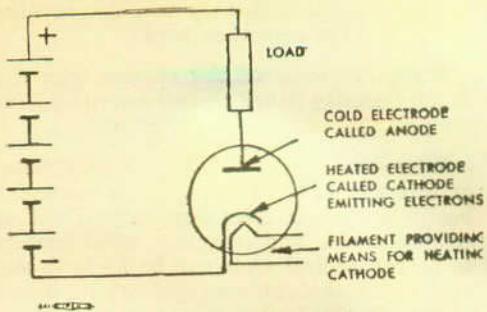


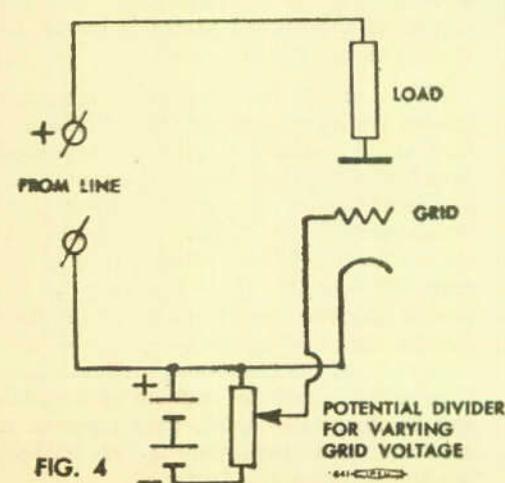
FIG. 1



trol: there is no power consumed in the switch at any time, so that the regulation of the average power when accomplished in this manner does not cause any loss of energy in the controlling device. One could look upon this method of control in the following manner: At the time when the switch is taking up voltage, that is, when it is open, the current is zero, while, at a time when current is flowing, that is, when the switch is closed, the voltage across it is zero. Therefore, in contrast to the rheostatic control, there is never any instant when current and voltage exist simultaneously across the control element (any possible arcing is neglected in this discussion), which means that the wattage is zero at all times.

Electronic tubes are nothing but special types of rheostats or switches. This statement is valid for the vast majority of electron tubes. (There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, such as X-ray tubes or cathode ray tubes, which serve a different purpose.) Tubes can be made to act as switches or as current controlling devices, such as rheostats, Fig. 2, and, in many respects, their performance is superior to the devices formerly used for this purpose, but in other respects they fail to come up to the performance of the older devices. There is no reason to assume, however, that the snap switch on the walls of our homes is going to be replaced by a tube.

In order to explain how electron tubes act as switches or as rheostats, it is necessary to study the fundamental concepts of the flow of electric current. In most treatises on electronics, a large part of the discussion is given over to the subject of electrons, the emission of electrons, and the laws that govern the flow of current through the tube. It is frequently overlooked that, while such detailed knowledge is, of course, desirable, it is by no means necessary in order to understand the functioning of tubes in combination with other load devices. To make an



intelligent application of a motor drive to a punch press equipped with a flywheel, for instance, it is sufficient to know the speed-torque curve of the motor without having to know all about armature reactance, field saturation, and whatever other factors may be of much interest to a motor designer.

The present short discussion of electron tubes is not meant to be a guide for a tube designer, but for an application engineer, and, consequently, the discussion of the inner working of a tube will be reduced to a minimum.

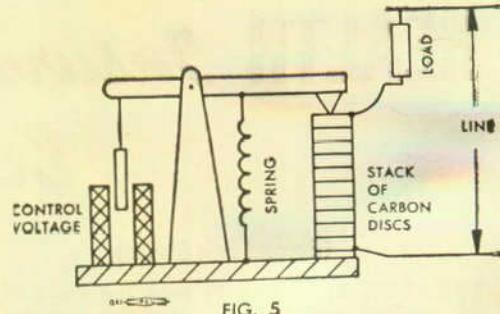
The operation of a switch consists of bringing into metallic contact the two terminals, thus completing the circuit; the operation of a rheostat consists of passing the current through a metallic path offering resistance to this passage and adjusting the length of this path by means of a slider. When electron tubes are made to take the place of these two devices, their action depends entirely on the characteristic of a gap between two electrodes; in other words, no mechanical movement or adjustment is necessary for their operation. This is accomplished in the following manner: The two terminals are led to two electrodes within an airtight enclosure; these electrodes may take various shapes, and may be spaced at various distances, depending on the type and nature of the tube. One common arrangement, for instance, is two concentric cylinders. The enclosure is either evacuated, giving us a vacuum tube, or a small amount of gas at low pressure is admitted into the enclosure resulting in a gaseous tube.

The Passage of Current

The passage of current through the space between the electrodes is based on the fact that electrons, the smallest known particles of negative electric charge, can be made to emerge from a metal surface if this surface is brought to a high temperature. The coating of the surface with certain substances, especially the oxides of the rare earths, is found to increase this emission of electrons considerably. Consequently, if one of the above mentioned electrodes is properly prepared and heated, it will emit electrons. If the other electrode has a positive potential applied to it, the electrons from the first electrode will be attracted to it, flying through the space between the two electrodes. See Fig. 3. This passage of electrons constitutes a current through the device. *Electronics has been defined as that part of electrical engineering that deals with the passage of current through a gap, and the control of the characteristics of this gap so that the device can be used to control the current through a given load.*

Diodes and Triodes

A tube with two electrodes, as outlined above, which is called a diode, obviously is not able to exercise any control over the amount of current flowing through it. Whenever the one electrode (called the anode) is positive with respect to the heated electrode (called the cathode), a current will flow, dependent, of course, on the applied voltage and the characteristics of the load connected in series with the tube. With a rheostat, control of current is obtained by the use of a mechanically operated slider. Where, then, is the equivalent of this slider in the case of a tube? This control over the characteristic of the anode-to-cathode gap is obtained by the introduction of a third electrode between



these two. This third electrode is called the grid, and may take the shape of a wire mesh or a wire helix disposed between anode and cathode. Such tubes are called triodes. See Fig. 4.

If this third electrode, or grid, is made increasingly negative with respect to the cathode, it will decrease the amount of current which can pass from anode to cathode with a given voltage applied to these two electrodes. The behavior just outlined is that of a vacuum tube, which is, therefore, seen to act like a rheostat, since it is capable of controlling the amount of current flowing in the circuit containing it.

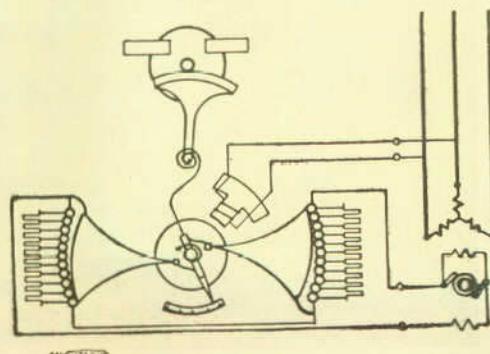
When the same tube is filled with gas at low pressure, its behavior will be altogether different. If, in this case, the grid is made negative with respect to the cathode, it can prevent the flow of current from anode to cathode entirely for a given positive voltage applied to the anode. If this negative voltage applied to the grid is reduced gradually, a point will finally be reached when current begins to flow in the anode circuit. The tube is not able, however, to exercise any control over the amount of current. Just like a switch, it will pass whatever current load draws from the line, and the voltage across it will decrease instantaneously from full open circuit voltage to just a few volts. It has no throttling action such as the vacuum tube has, and it will destroy itself if the load current is too high, just as a three-ampere switch would be destroyed if it were to be used in connection with a load drawing 100 amperes.

Another important disadvantage of the gaseous tube compared to the ordinary switch is that, while it is able to turn on the current when the negative voltage applied to the grid is reduced to a certain value, it is not able to stop the flow of current when this voltage is made more negative again. From the control point of view, we could compare its action most appropriately with that of a self-latching relay.

Direction of Current Flow

We have seen that in all electron tubes the flow of current across the gap is due to the

(Continued on page 221)



HEALTH Insurance Probes Economic Depths

(Second in a Series)

HEALTH insurance, to pool the costs of medical and hospital care for workers and their families, is one of the major recommendations of the Social Security Board in its Ninth Annual Report to Congress. What are the facts that led the board to recommend a health insurance system for the United States?

U. S. Not Healthiest

Contrary to general opinion, the United States is not the healthiest nation in the world. Prior to the European war, seven countries had a lower death rate among infants than did the United States. Twenty or more countries had lower death rates among persons aged 35 to 64. The United States has not yet achieved for all its people—and in particular for those in working ages—the level of security of life which has been attained in some other nations with much smaller economic resources.

35,000 Babies to Save

Health records differ widely among the 48 states. It is not just an accident that states lacking adequate facilities and spending inadequate sums for public health have the highest death rates. Hundreds of thousands of lives could be saved each year if only the public health measures now being used in some parts of the country were in full use everywhere. In 1942 alone, 35,000 babies could have been saved if all the states had had the infant death rate of the lowest state.

State of being well dependent on worker's income

Scarcity of doctors and hospitals in certain sections of the country accounts, in part, for inadequate medical care. Hospitals and doctors tend to cluster in cities, where large numbers of persons seek their services and financial resources are ample.

The present method of paying for medical care is by far the most important reason for the lack of needed care. Sickness and disability have been the greatest single cause of poverty and dependency in the United States if we except periods of widespread unemployment. Workers must often accept charity when sickness is at hand and the family income has stopped. Yet, if the costs for medical care were spread over a number of years, many of these same workers would be able to finance their own doctors' bills.

Sickness comes oftener and lasts longer, and death comes earlier in the homes of the poor than of the well-to-do.

Two Important Ailments

With more people reaching middle and old age, such diseases as cancer and heart ailment are becoming increasingly important. These diseases are costly. Many of them attack in the years of life when responsibilities for family support are heavy. Yet, most people do not go to doctors early enough to check such diseases if they know the loss of earnings will mean catastrophe to the

family, or fear that they will not be able to pay for the care they need.

These are some of the reasons why the Social Security Board recommends a Federal compulsory health insurance system.

Why compulsory? Neither the experience of this nor other countries with voluntary health insurance gives any indication that comprehensive and adequate arrangements to insure medical costs can be made in any way except through a compulsory insurance system. In the United States, possibly from 30 to 35 million persons are covered by voluntary prepayment plans and commercial insurance. By making health insurance compulsory, not only will more people be protected, but the costs to the individual will be less with the wider sharing of sickness risks.

Why a Federal Law?

It would be simplest, most economical, and most effective, the Social Security Board believes, to provide health insurance through Federal legislation, while making provision to use state agencies and other facilities. Plans for administering benefits would be worked out on a local basis with doctors, hospitals and others. At every level of administration—local, state and Federal—policies and operations would be guided by advisory groups "representing those who pay the insurance contributions and those who provide the services."

Most of us do not realize the extent to which public provision is currently being made for certain types of medical care and certain groups in our society. In 1943, for example, 97 per cent of all beds in hospitals for mental and nervous diseases, and 85 per cent of all beds for tuberculosis patients, were in tax-supported hospitals. Since colonial times care of the sick has been considered a public responsibility.

Today medical care is being provided for this group at a cost of \$150 million or more a year. Likewise the Federal Government is responsible for providing medical services to some 16 million veterans for illnesses and injuries contracted during and after the war. Such services represent not only a method of financing costs, but also a way of organizing medical practice. . . . It should be pointed out that some of these areas of medical service, notably, care of mental illness and prevention and care of tuberculosis and other communicable diseases, are those in which progress has been outstanding and for which the United States is known favorably throughout the world.

Will a comprehensive health insurance system mean regimentation of patients, doctors and hospitals? A system of medical care insurance, according to the board, can, and should, be so designed as to avoid these disadvantages. By providing services to those who need them, without fear of the costs, the quality of service may be improved. For the doctors and hospitals, their income may be increased and made more secure. If, at the same time, medical education research and the building of hospitals can be financially aided, then progress in medicine and improvement in national health can be greatly hastened.



Good nutrition in early years lays foundation for life time of health

ON May 2, 1945, in Portland, Oregon, the Columbia Power Trades Council signed an epochal agreement with the Bonneville Administration. This agreement is the first public power contract which comes to grips with Civil Service rules and procedures.

The Columbia Power Trades Council, built on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, is composed of representatives of the following internationals:

- Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America
- International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers
- International Association of Machinists
- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
- International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America
- International Union of Operating Engineers
- Sheet Metal Workers' International Association
- International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers
- Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association
- International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers
- United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America
- International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers
- United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association
- International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers

Agreement Signed

Paul Raver, administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, signed for the administration, and Robert B. Sheets, chairman of the negotiating committee of the Columbia Power Trades Council, signed for the unions. Oscar G. Harbak, international representative for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is secretary of the Columbia Power Trades Council and acted also as secretary of the negotiating committee. The negotiating committee was as follows:

- Allen C. Crowder, Teamsters
- John O'Neill, Iron Workers
- Harry Ames, Steam Fitters
- Oscar Harbak, Electrical Workers

The negotiating committee for management was as follows:

- D. L. Marlett, assistant administrator
- Dan Hallowell, labor relations representative

- David Blakeman, director of personnel
- Claude A. Miller, chief of Operations and Maintenance Division

- Walter H. Kanzler, chief of Engineering and Construction Division

- Gilbert Sussman, assistant general counsel
- S. E. Schultz, chief engineer

- John T. Richardson, assistant to the controller

- Jeannette C. Hahner, attorney of the Bonneville Power Administration

The agreement will be applicable to all Bonneville hourly employees in the trades and crafts who are not subject to the Classification Act of 1923. By the terms of the

Bonneville and Unions Sign Epochal AGREEMENT

Columbia Power Trades Council enters into collective bargaining arrangements with Civil Service Agency

agreement, conference and consultative machinery and procedures, through the processes of collective bargaining, are set up (1) to provide for joint determination of fair and reasonable rates of pay, hours and working conditions; (2) to insure the making of appointments and promotions on a merit basis; (3) to promote stability of employment and to establish satisfactory tenure; (4) to provide for improvement and betterment programs designed to aid the employees in achieving their acknowledged and recognized objectives; (5) to promote the highest degree of efficiency and responsibility in the performance of the work and the accomplishment of the public purposes of the Bonneville Power Administration; (6) to adjust promptly all disputes, whether related to matters covered by the agreement or otherwise; (7) to promote systematic labor-management cooperation between the administration and its employees; and (8) to aid the re-establishment in civilian life of returning veterans.

The agreement provides for joint cooperative committees which will give consideration

to such matters as elimination of waste in construction and production; conservation of materials, supplies and energy; improvement in quality of workmanship and services; promotion of education and training; correction of conditions making for grievances and misunderstandings; encouragement of courtesy in the relationships of employees with the public; safeguarding of health; prevention of hazards of life and property; betterment of employment conditions; and the strengthening of the morale of the service.

Apprenticeship System

The agreement proposes to set up a system of apprenticeships under the administration of a central joint council on apprenticeships.

In addition to establishing fact-finding committees and the machinery for mediation and arbitration in matters of wage rate controversy, the agreement provides for a joint board of adjustment to act as the final determining body in matters under dispute.

Immediately on the signing of the agreement the joint parties secured the appointment of a joint fact-finding committee to make a survey of wage rates and working conditions for all crafts employed by the Bonneville Administration.

The first article of the joint agreement

(Continued on page 232)



Historic moment at Bonneville. Unions enter collective bargaining agreement. (Left to right seated): Robert B. Sheets, chairman of the negotiating committee for the Columbia Power Trades Council; Dr. Paul J. Raver, Bonneville Power administrator; and Oscar Harbak, secretary of the negotiating committee for the council. Standing are D. L. Marlett (left), assistant Bonneville administrator; and S. E. Schultz, chief engineer and chairman of the negotiating committee for Bonneville.

Bell's Funny Wage Structure UNDER FIRE

THE telephone panel of the National War Labor Board held an informational clinic on its policies and operations recently in New York City. Pierce Davis, public member and chairman of the panel, described the panel as a "little War Labor Board" for telephone cases.

The panel is composed of two representatives of management, one Bell, one non-Bell, two public representatives, one of whom is Mr. Davis, the other Mr. Henry Meyer, and two labor representatives, both nominated by the National Federation of Telephone Workers. In cases involving unions of other than N. F. T. W. affiliation, a representative of such union or of its national affiliation, is named to the panel as labor representative in the case if the union so desires. The New York session of the panel was conducted by Mr. Davis. He announced in opening that no other member of the panel would speak, although all except Mr. Meyer were present. The floor was open for questions, which were answered by Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis explained that the panel began its work on January 10, 1945, taking jurisdiction in all cases then pending before Regional Boards. As a delegated body, it does not act directly on dispute cases, but passes its findings on to the National War Labor Board. After the National War Labor Board acts, the panel gets out the directive. In voluntary cases, the panel issues its findings without reference to the National War Labor Board. There is an appeal right to the National War Labor Board.

Davis and Goliath

The peculiar wage structure of the Bell system came in for a little analysis at the clinic. It was apparent that Mr. Davis had struggled alone with this baffling problem. The long spread of traffic schedules from beginning to top rate of 12 and 14 years among a group of workers with an annual turnover ranging as high as 60 per cent to 70 per cent was too much for the Davis reasonableness, and he sought to find a justification. Since Bell does everything else by the scientific and laboratory method, there must be a rationalization behind this phenomenon. So Mr. Davis reconstructs one. The operator's job is a "composite." It is one thing at an early stage of her development and something entirely different at a later stage. In her earlier manifestation, she is the occupational equal of a file clerk; as the years go on she grows to the stature of a bookkeeping machine operator.

The simple fact is that she is a telephone operator from first to last, and at no time at all in her career does she or her work resemble either a file clerk or an office machine attendant. The stretched-out schedule of wage progression she works under is a device of low wages, and to seek further than this for the explanation is profitless.

Mr. Davis implied that the long spread of traffic wages was the circumstance which licked the Regional Board in their attempts to settle telephone cases. With the schedules

New telephone panel of War Labor Board tries to find wherefore of mysterious wage-cutting device

obviously sub-standard over a great deal of the range, the Regional Boards bogged down in the attempt to apply the sub-standard formula and the "tapering off" principle to 12 and 14-year schedules. You can taper only so far.

The War Labor Board reduced the progression length of the schedule in telephone traffic cases to eight years outright as a stabilization principle, thus accomplishing a result which the independent unions in telephone had conspicuously failed to do in direct bargaining with the employing companies over many years.

"Gross Inequities"

When the telephone panel took over, it was found more neat, Mr. Davis reported, to disregard the sub-standard formula and utilize the "gross inequities" area of the wage stabilization program. There was no occupation neatly available as similar to show gross inequities with, so the panel invented some. A range of clerical occupations from file clerk to bookkeeping machine operator was selected for traffic, and the bracket stabilization range applied to the telephone operators' rate to provide wage increases under "gross inequities."

For the Plant Department the similar occupations selected were the crafts of the metal trades fields. No one said anything about it at the clinic, but certainly further bedevilment awaits the long-drawn-out wage progressions which the Bell system likes so well, for whoever heard of a bookkeeping machine operator waiting the eight years even of the new telephone dispensation before reaching her top rate, or the tool and die worker putting in the nine or 10-year apprenticeship the plant craftsman in telephone must serve.

Complaint

The plant representatives of independent unions complained bitterly at the selection of the metal trades for comparative purposes, pointing out that the bracket rates for metal trades were far below their own

present wage levels. The plant representatives argued that broadcast technicians should be the comparable group, or construction electricians. Mr. Davis ruled out the broadcast technician's rate as a yardstick, on the ground of too much variation throughout the country, and eliminated the construction electrician because of the seasonal character of his work. At this point, several representatives demanded to know if and why the labor representatives on the panel had agreed to the metal trades comparison, which was felt to be prejudicial to plant wage increases now and in the future, and Mr. Davis came to their defense. Mr. Davis was frank in telling the assembly, made up of representatives of independent unions, that they had almost missed the boat. They were getting now in 1945 what other unions had secured in 1943. What he did not tell them, but what must be obvious to the thoughtful among them, is that the War Labor Board and panel machinery has made substantial grants to telephone traffic to mend the errors and close the gaps of their own ineffective bargaining. Here are unions which can get more out of wage freezing than they could get themselves out of unrestricted bargaining.

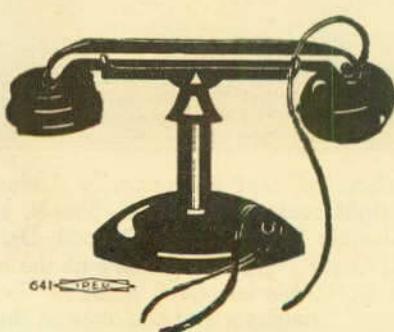
This is the height of something or other, but hardly of good organization methods. The telescoping of the schedules to eight years from the 12 and 14 which the independent unions regularly agreed to in pre-stabilization days was a sheer Santa Claus gift to traffic employees. Combined with the wage increases allowed by the Board on sub-standard and gross inequities issues, the telephone operator of average service has had her basic pay increased by as much as 50 per cent since she escaped from the vacuum of private bargaining between her independent union and the company into the arena of fair and intelligent appraisal of her job and her pay by what others of equal skill are getting.

Plant as a high-paid group has had less to be thankful for. It has not had its 15 per cent under the maladjustment formula (Little Steel), since it does not have craft identity and the 15 per cent increase has been allowed against company-made rates obviously lower than plant rates. Differentials between various Bell companies have been modified by the panel, which has brought up plant rates in the middle west, south, and southwest, but the previous top-rate areas, such as New York and other Eastern seaboard points, apparently see little comfort in sight as they gloomily mull over the bracket rates of the nebulous "metal trades" group.

Skill Slighted

One of the most articulate of the plant objections voiced at this meeting was that the wage potentialities for this highly skilled group would be permanently injured by the tie-in of their standards with that of so generally a poorly organized or nearly organized group as the metal trades. Mr. Davis countered with the suggestion that they were entitled to be more selective than they appeared to contemplate in their choice among the metal trades, and that certain other well-organized trades of long range employment stability could be utilized rather than the "war baby" groups which were most persistently in their minds.

Another factor not emphasized, but im-



portant for wage results, was again the long progression system of Bell wage schedules. These are of at least nine years' duration. Yet, as far as the argument went, the plant unions were pitting their nine-year top hourly rate against a top hourly rate for a group of craftsmen who ordinarily reach a top journeyman rate in four or, at most, five years. Neither was there a clear understanding evidenced as to the implications of the War Labor Board's bracket system, and there were reports of surprise to see in the papers ads for toolmakers at 30 and 40 cents per hour higher than what the "company had told them" were the top brackets for that classification. Altogether, while personally sincere and intelligent, the representatives of the plant unions showed the effects of their long isolation from the labor movement, and the confusion and floundering inevitable in a group of unions which has sought to live apart from the total wage economy of their times.

Panel's Accomplishments

Traffic Department unions have, on the whole, done extremely well under wage stabilization, not through union effectiveness, but, paradoxically, through union ineffectiveness. The pre-stabilization bargaining techniques of these unions were so poor with their sub-standard "beginning" rates running up by long-drawn-out and insignificant increments to a somewhat illusory top-rate at 12 or 14 years, that any practical and respectable criterion of wage adjustment was bound to afford them large reforms and substantial increases. Another action of the panel in traffic cases has been to modify the territorial differentials among operating companies. This naturally disaffects New York traffic groups, the highest paid group, as it resulted in smaller grants in that area than in the west, southwest and other sections penalized by area differentials.

Another of the Bell system's numerous devices for keeping traffic wages down, that is, the absurd multiplicity of schedules within one operating company, seems to have been by-passed by the panel, and Mr. Davis, in the brief consideration he gave the matter, laid down rather impossible standards for reducing the number of schedules within operating companies. He ruled it out, in fact.

On the matter of moving an exchange from a lower to a higher schedule, Mr. Davis was more open-minded, and conceded the possibility at least, but again proposed rather unrealistic conditions. Using January, 1941, as a base, he stated that, to move from one classification to a higher, an exchange must be shown to have increased its business by installations, revenue growths and toll volume. Installations have practically been discontinued by circumstances, and apparently, in the thinking of Mr. Davis, the increases in local and toll would have to be heavily weighted in the contending exchange favor as against the tremendous and general growth of all telephone business, particularly toll. This arbitrarily limits the procedure, and leaves unchanged the numerous hangover cases which were grossly maladjusted before the war. The only exchanges which could benefit by the Davis criterion would be an exchange which had developed out of all proportion to other exchanges of its class since 1941. In a coordinated network like telephone, this would not be a usual circumstance unless specific local war

activity had produced it. There are such instances, of course.

Exchange re-classification upward would also have to be measured, Mr. Davis said, by area wage brackets in the occupations the panel holds to be comparable. It is impossible not to comment on the strange silence of the panel labor representatives at this session made up of their constituents. It was a forum of the labor angles of wage stabilization in the Bell Telephone industry. The labor spokesmen spoke not a word.

Dissatisfaction

The plant department dissatisfaction was obvious but rather frustrated. They are the smallest group in telephone, the most highly skilled, the best paid. As the key group in the organization picture, the company has striven to keep them contented. Their wages are almost but not quite as good as they might be under more insistent bargaining. The same animadversions of long schedules and many schedules and schedules within schedules exist as in traffic, but, as plant is a far more stable group, the artificial nature of these intricate patterns is less striking. Extended non-hiring periods during the depression and after have made this department one preponderantly of long service employees. So the nine and 10-year apprenticeship doesn't bite anyone particularly. Entrance of the younger men into the armed forces, and the lack of telephone construction during the war years, which makes replacements unnecessary, further lull this issue. Plant has not done too well under stabilization, but it has done as well, or better, than it did when bargaining under its own power.

The top wage areas have had less gain than the sections of the country where a differential against the top rate areas existed. The policy is, and will be, to raise the low rate areas to narrow the gap between various sections of the country, Mr. Davis said. Plant would not be allowed the Little Steel formula balance due if it were to be considered on its own payroll basis rather than associated, as at present, with the lower paid groups of the company's employees. Mr. Davis said he understood this to be a conclusive board policy, and not subject to revision by the telephone panel.

There is obviously no sub-standard area in plant wages; intra-plant inequalities would be adjusted; gross inequities would rest on the case which could be made against workmen of comparable skills, and here they would be foreclosed against the comparisons they most liked, such as construction electricians and broadcasting technicians, while in the opinion of the panel similar in job content, not competent for wage comparison purposes, due to other conditions. After some grumbling over "rubber yardsticks" and having two goal posts moved on them, plant settled, apparently, into its metal trades groove.

Everyone Will Get Something

The commercial and accounting departments seemed to present no special problems to the panel, as the routine work of these departments measures so readily with other industries. Mr. Davis said they would get a raise if the operators did, regardless of what the area brackets called for, because they always had. The question of equal pay for women replacing men in these departments was raised, and Mr. Davis held for it

in line with board policy, advising that the applicant union would have to show equal work performance by women of the men they replaced.

The Johnny-come-lately factor of which Mr. Davis had reminded his audience led one representative to ask if, in view of this tardiness, they could get a longer period of retroactivity. Mr. Davis said "No" with a tolerant smile. Another asked if there would be a "Little Steel formula in reverse," meaning a wage cut in relation to lowered living costs. Mr. Davis said it was the first time he had ever heard such a thing mentioned. These involved and complex questions which grow out of the Bell system's overwrought wage structure were not raised by union representatives at the session, nor were they analyzed or rationalized by the labor representatives on the panel.

Mr. Davis, as a good public servant, has been trying to find his way through the maze for several months, and his ground rules, as he calls them, represent a vast amount of intelligent study and reasonable conclusion. Where Mr. Davis errs is in his assumption that the pattern which exists is a rational and defensible one, and that the job of the telephone panel is to bring it up-to-date and into line. That is all the telephone panel can be expected to do, or is authorized to do, of course, and it has already done very significant things, but there is certainly danger ahead in some of Mr. Davis's dicta.

Reclassification and reduction of schedules will be an issue long after the telephone panel has passed into history. The present situation exists because the companies have had pretty much their own way until very lately, and what bargaining was done by the independent unions was of the dollar here and a dollar there variety, and without fundamental approach to genuine negotiation and wage values. Official rulings which bolster that position and perpetuate the inequalities will have a lasting effect. Mr. Davis also has a comfortable optimism about the telephone employment future which is not justified by the facts. What about further dial conversion and toll mechanization on which the companies are straining at the leash, and the independent unions are mute, as always, if not definitely cooperative.

To Sum Up

These are the four ways to approach wage improvements for telephone groups under wage stabilization. They do not differ from the usual board formula, but Mr. Davis gave them special cogency and application in telephone cases. They are as follows:

Maladjustment "Little Steel"—15 per cent increase in hourly rate based on general payroll since January, 1941—any general increase granted during interim will be counted into the 15 per cent. General increases are those affecting 10 per cent or more of the personnel.

Substandard—This is a permissible base of \$.50 beginning rate, with increases up the line on a tapering principle (if the increase at the bottom, for example, is from 40 to 50 cents, it may be, say, .04 or .05 at .60, .02003 at .70 and taper off to zero at .80). The board tends now to increase permissible base to \$.55.

Gross Inequities—This can be utilized if wages after application of Little Steel and

(Continued on page 221)

TIME and Motion Study Once Outlawed, BACK

The following communication to metal trades unions by the Secretary of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, outlines a regrettable action of the Congress:

May 16, 1945.

TO PRESIDENTS OF ALL AFFILIATED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

and

TO SECRETARIES OF ALL NAVY YARD METAL TRADES COUNCILS.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

In 1916, because of the various so-called efficiency and speed-up systems, the American Federation of Labor organizations whose members were then, and still are, employed in navy yards and arsenals, had the following language enacted into law in the Naval Appropriation Bill:

"Sec. 105. No part of the appropriations made in this act shall be available for the salary or pay of any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person or persons having charge of the work of any employee of the United States Government while making, or causing to be made with a stop watch or other time measuring device, a time study of any job of any such employee between the starting and completion thereof, or of the movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work; nor shall any part of the appropriations made in this act be available to pay any premiums or bonus or cash reward to any employee in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in the operation of any Government plant;"

This language, which prevented the installation of the stop-watch and speed-up system in navy yards and arsenals, has been part of every appropriation act passed since 1916.

This year, however, on a motion of Senator Ball, of Minnesota, this language was deleted from the appropriation bill and so reported by the committee to the Senate. The matter came to a vote in the Senate on May 15.

Due to the efforts of Brother Alifas, chairman of the Metal Trades Department Legislative Committee, and the legislative representatives of the A. F. of L., sufficient support was secured to have this language put

Senator Ball moves to delete particular paragraph in Naval Appropriation Bill

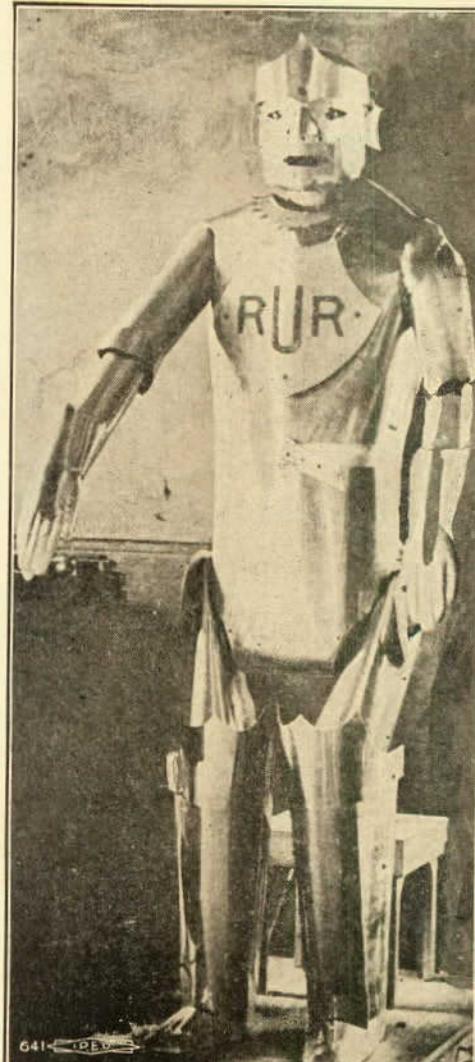
back in the appropriation bill. The vote in the Senate was 40 in favor of reinstating the language and 21 to delete it.

It might be well if all secretaries of navy yard Metal Trades Councils wrote their Congressmen or Senators and secured a copy of the Congressional Record of May 15, 1945, which will give you a list of those who voted to permit the Navy to install these systems and those who voted in favor of retaining the present language in the appropriation act. It will also give you a full account of the debate on the question.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

J. J. McENTEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.



ROBOT

REA OPPOSES

IRRESPONSIBILITY

Notice to Local Unions Having Jurisdiction Over Line Work Performed by Contractors.

It has come to our attention that the Rural Electrification Administration requires the following regulations to be complied with:

"Notice and Instructions to Bidders:

"7. No proposal will be considered unless the bidder in the bidder's qualifications, *shall furnish evidence*, satisfactory to the owner and the administrator, that the bidder has the necessary facilities, ability, and financial resources to construct the project in accordance with the contract.* A bidder who has not already completed construction contracts in a total amount of not less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for REA borrowers, shall file the bidder's qualifications comprising pages (e) 1 and (e) 2 with the engineer at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance of the scheduled bid opening."

Of particular interest is the fact that the above regulation requires that the bidder have the necessary facilities, ability and financial resources to construct the project in accordance with the contract.

International President.

* Our italics.

Aluminum, Electricity, Hand in Hand

(Unintentional collaboration by H. W. Hudson, business manager of L. U. No. 369, Louisville, and W. E. Lindemann, press secretary of L. U. No. 558, Florence, produced this vivid article.)

BECAUSE of the strategic importance of aluminum in the war effort, members of I. B. E. W. Local Unions 558 and 369 have reason to be proud of the part they have had in the construction and operation of the Reynolds Metals Company aluminum plants at Sheffield, Ala., and Louisville, Ky. Only a few people are aware of the tremendous amounts of electric power which are required for aluminum production. Ten kilowatts of power are required to produce each pound of aluminum ingot. Since total aluminum production in this country at the peak of the war effort was 2,305,900,000 pounds annually, that adds up to a lot of kilowatts, and, incidentally, provides work for a lot of electricians.

First Rival

As the only private producer of aluminum in the United States to successfully challenge the monopoly of the Aluminum Corporation of America, the Reynolds Metals Company occupies a unique position in the light metals field. The aluminum which Reynolds began producing at the Lister Hill, Ala., plant in 1941 broke the absolute monopoly on the production of aluminum in the United States which had been enjoyed by ALCOA and was the first aluminum produced in this country on a competitive basis in the 50-year history of the industry.

The effects of competition on prices became apparent immediately. In January, 1940, aluminum was selling for 20 cents per pound. When Reynolds' plans to produce the metal were announced in March, 1940, the price dropped to 19 cents. In May of that year, the RFC okayed a loan to Reynolds to finance the building of the Lister Hill plant, and, on the day the loan was approved, the price of aluminum dropped to 18 cents. Construction of the new plant was begun in November, 1940, and at that time the price was again cut—this time to 17 cents per pound, where it remained until the second Reynolds plant at Louisville, Ky., went into production in October, 1941. This forced the price down to 15 cents. In March, 1945, the price of aluminum was 14 cents a pound, which is the lowest price in history—26.3 per cent below the price which was prevailing when Reynolds broke the ALCOA monopoly.

In World War I

It is interesting to compare these price trends with those of the last war. When the war began in 1914, aluminum was selling in this country for 21.5 cents per pound. By 1917, it had increased more than 200 per cent and was selling for as high as 67 cents.

(Continued on page 227)



Members of Local Union No. 369, Louisville, Kentucky

Front row: H. Woosley, L. Patton, C. H. Whittaker, V. J. Norton, L. Seibert, E. J. Young, A. Hess. Second row: G. Kirby, V. Huls, M. Cantrell, L. Hornung, J. C. Wherley, E. Boegel, R. Fay, S. Sunderhoff. Third row: "Rick" Kirchner, foreman; J. Hornung; H. H. Hudson, business manager; Edward Theobald, electrical contractor; Walter Lindley, general foreman; T. Burgiss, foreman. Top row: E. L. "Big Charlie" Paulsen, job-steward; "Bull" Riley Davis; W. W. Sales, plant engineer; W. F. Braun, J. M. Duncan, foreman; Joe Schwegman, an old-timer.

"Henry Miller" Survives Enemy Torpedoing

April 22, 1945.

THE Liberty ship "Henry Miller" survived a torpedoing and flames of her fuel oil tanks a few weeks ago and has made port, the War Shipping Administration reported today. All aboard escaped in two life-boats, which were picked up by an American frigate. Later a skeleton crew returned to bring the vessel in under her own power to be repaired and returned to war service.

The attack occurred in the Gibraltar area. When the torpedo struck, the ship's chief mate, Nikolais Grinins, of 36 Lee Avenue, Yonkers, New York, was atop of the wheelhouse and burning oil which showered the forward part of the freighter set his clothing afire. He was also knocked to the deck, but, in spite of burns, he put out the fire on his clothes and sounded the alarm.

Crew Saves Ship

Before taking to the lifeboats, the crew succeeded in extinguishing the blaze that for a time threatened destruction of the ship.

The "Henry Miller" was named in honor of the founder of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, now known as the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In 1896, while employed by the Potomac Electric Power Company, he was electrocuted in Washington, D. C., when he came in contact with a high tension wire.

The vessel was built in the Wilmington yard of the California Shipbuilding Corporation and was launched November 27,

1943. She is operated for the War Shipping Administration by the Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., New York, and commanded by Captain Charles W. Spear, 47 Main Street, Thomaston, Maine.

The story of the launching was described by the *Los Angeles Citizen* in its A. F. of L. Metal Trades Shipyard Unions Edition:

"Significant ceremonies last Saturday, November 27, marked launching at Calship of the S. S. Henry Miller, first 10,000-ton Liberty ship named for an early champion of A. F. of L. organized labor, and president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at its inception in 1891.

"Attended by numerous I. B. E. W. officials, who included representatives of both Los Angeles and Marine Unit of Local B-11, launching of the Henry Miller again honors American Federation of Labor officials whose fortitude and loyal defense of the organized worker during formative days of unionism contributed much to present-day A. F. of L. success."

"Honors A. F. of L. Leaders

"Including the Samuel Gompers, late A. F. of L. president, the Al J. Berres, Metal Trades official, both launched at Calship, and the Michael Casey, late Teamsters' union head, launched in San Francisco, ceremonies last Saturday honored another champion of labor who foresaw the advantages for the worker through A. F. of L. organization."

"Together with shipyard and Los Angeles

(Continued on page 232)

BROADCAST Technicians Meet To Discuss PROBLEMS

By EUGENE J. KRUSEL, President, Local Union No. 1220

MONTHS ago, the writer began to get inquiries from various radio broadcast technicians' local unions of the I. B. E. W. asking if it would not be possible for them to meet at some place in the Central States to discuss our many problems and to arrive at standard procedures with regard to conducting local union affairs concerning admission, fees, entrance requirements, probationary periods, reciprocal agreements with other local unions, affiliation with city and state trade union groups, national conference group meetings, negotiation procedures, steward duties and administration, the publishing of a national broadcast and recording engineers' magazine, establishment of local union educational programs and schooling, postwar problems and economics, and methods that would provide a closer coordination and cooperation between our local unions and the International Office, methods of bringing non-I. B. E. W. craftsmen into the I. B. E. W., and the establishing of uniformity of agreements, especially within certain definite areas.

Arrangements Made

With the cooperation and efforts of all of the officers and the executive board members of Local Union No. 1220, and with the able assistance of an entertainment committee and after much correspondence between the writer and heads of various RBT and mixed local unions of the I. B. E. W., as well as with our International President, Brother Ed J. Brown, and his assistant, Brother A. L. Wegener, such a meeting was arranged and took place at the Hotel Continental, Chicago, Ill., on May 4, 1945.

We had a number of guest speakers for the meeting. Among them was Mr. Joseph D. Keenan, ex-vice chairman of labor production of the War Labor Board and secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor (owner and operator of labor's own radio

Regional meeting productive of advanced thinking on post-war problems

station, WCFL, Chicago). Mr. Keenan is now on Government assignment as aide to General Clay in the rehabilitation of Germany and the establishment of free trade unions there. Mr. Keenan gave an inspiring talk on what benefits our profession has lent to the strides made in radar and other fields of communication, in expediting the war effort, and what joy and consolation radio has brought the boys in foxholes and hospitals and in the camps of all our armed forces. He wished us well and hoped we would set up postwar plans to assist in the rehabilitation of many of those who gave their services on the battlefield.

President Brown Speaks

Mr. Brown, our International President, spent considerable time with us and touched on all subjects which those in attendance came to hear about, concerning what was being done and what would be done to bring to the radio broadcast engineers those jobs which rightly belong to them in the postwar fields of television, FM, and facsimile. He also gave a frank discussion and understanding of the so-called "platter deal."

Brother Charles Paulsen, chairman of the Executive Council of the I. B. E. W., spoke on unity and commended us on the progress that had been made within the broadcast and recording fields under our local union administrations throughout the country, and assured us of the fullest cooperation of the I. E. C. and the international officers in promoting our best interests in the future.

The meeting got under way about 9:15 a. m. and ran until 7 p. m., with time out only for a luncheon arranged for by L. U. No. 1220. A verbatim report of the entire

proceedings will be available shortly. Due to the printing cost involved, and the lengthy amount of material discussed, each local union desiring a copy of this report will be sent one upon remitting \$3.00 to cover costs and mailing. The report may run over 150 pages. Please make remittances payable to "1220 Report," and send to the writer at 5100 Fairview Avenue, Downers Grove, Ill.

The meeting was attended by representatives from most of the Central States. Other local unions were extended invitations, although only Brother King, of L. U. No. 1212, and Brother Seville, of L. U. No. 1215, attended. In letters received, representatives who attended the meeting voiced their sentiments thusly: "It was money well spent, and L. U. No. 1220 is to be congratulated on its progressive foresight and its courtesy. The luncheon, dinner and entertainment that took place also help to further good unionism."

RBT Magazine

L. U. 1220 has undertaken to publish a magazine, *The Broadcast Councillor*. At present writing, the May issue is off the press. Has your broadcast membership subscribed for it yet? A free copy will be sent to non-subscribing local unions for the writing. The magazine states our purpose. We need this magazine to solidify our RBT membership and to promote organization of non-I. B. E. W. broadcast and recording groups. It needs both your financial and journalistic support—so send articles to the writer. Designate someone in your local union to handle all *Broadcast Councillor* matters. Make checks payable to *Broadcast Councillor*—1220 I. B. E. W. The price of subscription will be 8 cents per copy, payable quarterly, in advance. Over 1,750 paid subscriptions have been mailed so far.

Mixed locals of the I. B. E. W. having among their membership, members who work in broadcast stations and recording concerns, who make transcriptions for use at broadcast stations or otherwise, should co-operate with such radio broadcast technicians' local unions in this, our common interest, by subscribing to the *Broadcast Councillor* for their membership desiring it, and by passing on to the broadcast members of their local union such information as is pertinent to their well-being. The *Broadcast Councillor* is of first importance. It can assist mixed local representatives in organizing non-I. B. E. W. radio stations and recording concerns. L. U. No. 1220 will gladly supply any information beneficial to such organizational effort if the writer is contacted.

The following local union representatives attended the Central States meeting of the Radio Broadcast Technicians in Chicago on May 4. Appearing in the pictures—standing, from left to right: Frederick J. Fabre, L. U. 1139; James A. Wilkerson, L. U. 715; Arthur B. Jones, L. U. 1221; Walter Rogers, L. U. 1224; Calvin J. Miller, L. U. 1295; Milton C. Fenner, L. U. 1220; Norman P. Gill, L. U. 1244; Richard Groeneveld, L. U. 1295; Claude Hall, L. U. 662; Harry Adams, L. U. 1225; Joseph Volk, L. U. 1217; Jack R. Baum, L. U. 1213; B. R. Cannon, L. U. 1258; Leonard Dacken, L. U. 1218; Eugene J. Krusel, L. U. 1220; H. Walter Thompson, L. U. 1220.

Seated, from left to right: John D. Klug, L. U. 1216; Bertram B. Barnes, L. U. 662;

(Continued on page 220)



Radio Broadcast Technicians at Meeting in Chicago



Milwaukee Teams

Two City Teams Bowl By Telephone

St. Louis and Milwaukee Inaugurate New Activity in Labor-Management Relations

A N inter-city telephoned bowling match between members of Local Union No. 494, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Local Union No. 1, of St. Louis, Missouri, was recently held with the boys from St. Louis winning by a substantial margin. A beautiful silver trophy donated by President E. J. Brown was presented to the St. Louis teams at their annual bowling banquet held Saturday evening, May 5, by Brother George Albrecht, of Milwaukee, who represented President Brown at the banquet.

The development of this activity originated in St. Louis last January, when President Brown, paying a fraternal visit to the St. Louis local unions, met with Russ Vierheller, business manager of the St. Louis chapter, National Electrical Contractors Association, and learned that electrical contractors of the St. Louis chapter were sponsoring a 12-club bowling league for their employees (all members of Local Union No. 1). President Brown, who maintains a home just outside Milwaukee and aware of the fact that Milwaukee contractors were sponsoring a similar league for their employees, suggested to Vierheller that a match between the three top teams of each league be held after the regular bowling season. Arrangements and details were completed and on Saturday evening, April 28, starting at 8:30 p. m., the first block of three games got under way. Due to travel restrictions the games were rolled in each city and after each game the scores were reported over the telephone.

Milwaukee and St. Louis electricians inaugurate unique sports league. President Brown gives trophy

The second block was rolled on Sunday, April 29, and the windup on Tuesday, May 1. The total pins rolled by each city determined the winner. The keen interest shown by members of the two local unions and their employers was manifested by large attendance on each night. Local newspapers carried articles of the match in their sport columns.

It is President Brown's hope that next year travel restrictions will be relaxed, thereby permitting the teams to meet each other in some midwestern city. Representatives of Milwaukee and St. Louis urge other local unions of the I. B. E. W. and chapters of N. E. C. A. to organize bowling leagues and invite them to participate in an annual tournament. The Milwaukee and St. Louis leagues have been in existence for a number of years. No finer means of building good labor relations can be utilized than that of bringing together both employee and employer through such an activity. Here's hoping it will continue to grow.

The E. J. Brown trophy must be won by a city three times before it becomes the permanent possession of those that compete. Local unions desiring to enter the tournament next year should contact the International Office by January 15, 1946.

St. Louis, Mo.,
May 15, 1945.

Mr. E. J. Brown, President,
International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers,
1200 15th Street, N. W.,
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Ed:

In behalf of the members of the Electrical Contractors Association and Electrical Workers Local Union No. 1 Bowling League, please accept my sincere thanks for the beautiful silver trophy donated by you to the winners of the Milwaukee-St. Louis bowling match. We are deeply grateful to you for your contribution toward a fine activity which affords a splendid means of building

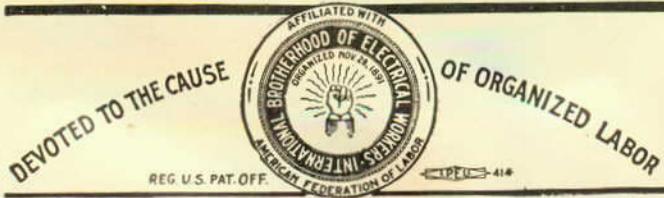
(Continued on page 227)



St. Louis Teams

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Vol. XLIV

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1945

No. 6

Psychiatric Developments

In April this JOURNAL published an editorial called "Employers' New Weapon." For its brevity this little piece of writing carried far and wide, and was copied widely in many labor papers because it charged that psychiatry was being used by employers as a new weapon against unions. The ink had hardly dried upon this editorial when a case in point from an impeccable source came to us from San Antonio, Texas. Our correspondent, an eminent clergyman, described a case in one of the clothing companies of San Antonio involving a local union of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. This is the report from San Antonio:

"Against this background, two of the most active unionists among the employees—or, I should say, the woman and boy who supported the union from the beginning—have been accused of insanity. The employer stated to me that many more are 'crazy.' The woman was restored to work after a one-day layoff, and after some persuasion from the union organizer. The boy was examined by a psychiatrist, under the pretence that he was being made eligible for a better job with the company. He was only 17 at the time, and easily fell into the scheme and talked freely. He was a rather unusual boy, precocious, taking university classes at night for the past semester; a reader of books and believer in social reform, like many a bright boy. With this material, the psychiatrist wrote a letter declaring the boy off balance, with sex aberrations thrown in. The boy was promptly fired, and, armed with the letter, the employer told the rest of the employees that the boy was crazy and had been committed to an asylum. When he appeared at the door of the plant this story lost some of its value, but the union lost face, and the implied threat of similar firings didn't do any good.

"The next step was the examination of the boy for induction into the army, after he reached the age of 18 in March or April. He passed the Army examiner's test, after recounting the story of his previous psychiatric examination.

"According to the union, legal recourse under the N.L.R.A. is dubious; this is supposed to be the opinion of a couple of lawyers. At any rate, the case would take a lot of time and arguing; the union thinks it can do better without litigation by calling for an election."

Cost of Living Flashes

One of the staff members of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL states that any citizen who has lived in any one

community for a long time can find out how the cost of living has increased, on the fringes at least. This staff member has priced certain out-of-the-way items for us as follows, based on his own experience:

\$.05 —	\$.15	shoe shine
.30 —	.75	figs
.50 —	.80	movies
.25 —	.60	early strawberries
.55 —	1.00	table d'hote lunches
2.00 —	4.00	cut flowers per dozen
8.00 —	20.00	firewood per cord

To be sure, one can say that a man can shine his shoes at home, and he doesn't need to eat figs, but, on the other hand, these items indicate that the cost of living is still on the upward trend and is likely to be.

Electronics School

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Electronics School closed its sessions in Milwaukee in June, after eight months of successful operation. Several hundred journeymen took the course and returned to their local unions to operate classes of 25 or more members. Thus, in eight months' time, the union was able to change the situation in respect to electronics and the union's members.

The electronics industry has had a great development during the war. It virtually quadrupled its output. Moreover, many new electronics machines are waiting for V-J Day to be manufactured and to be put on the market. The electronics industry is well launched, and it must have thousands of trained men of the highest order to install and operate machines. The I. B. E. W. has proved that it is able to foresee situations of this kind and meet them with vigor.

Labor should be aware that one of the certain things about industry of these days is change, and the union must be able to meet change with successful projects like the electronics school.

Electricity in the Tropics

Everything that doesn't rust quickly corrodes or rots away in the tropical Pacific and the CBI Theater, according to the Army Signal Corps. Batteries have less than half the normal life expectancy, and insects do everything but march away with the telephone poles, say the Signal men, many of whom were communications and electronic skilled workmen in civilian life. They have had to revise their thinking, as well as their labors, to meet totally different situations.

Many of their problems have been solved by tropicalization of equipment, and in some jungle areas linemen can utilize the jungle elephant to haul the poles where they're needed and set them into the ground. When they're up, the elephant kneels, the lineman climbs onto his head, the elephant rises, and the lineman finds himself on a high, steady platform from which he strings the wire without bothering about spurs or safety belts.

But, without the aid of the elephant, the hazards of pole-line construction are serious. Bamboo trees grow as

high as 100 feet, and, crowding together so as to reach the light, they form an impenetrable wall. Drainage problems are terrific in this all-swamp terrain, where the highest place is 15 feet above sea level.

Three bamboo poles, 80 feet high and bound together, make a satisfactory substitute for a regular antenna pole. But it takes three men to get an 80-foot bamboo, 5 inches in diameter, out of the swamps. Bamboo is also very sharp, and troops can get badly hurt handling these very large poles.

And to signal men working at night, the giant, stinging mosquitoes that swarm the tropical countries carry particular torture, though fumigating aerosel bombs have somewhat reduced the discomfort. But malaria and dengue fever have taken a heavy toll, and the difficulties of setting up hospitals to take care of all the cases were legion.

The Japs contributed to the signal men's hazards, leaving behind them mines and undetonated bombs whenever they were driven out, and a favorite Japanese stunt was to aim their bombers at radio installations. The life of a Signal Corps lineman is far from a peaceful one.

The Great Teacher When John R. Commons died the other day at the age of 83, the real story of his services was not told by the daily press. Mr. Commons was a great teacher. His services to the American labor movement were considerable. He went to the University of Wisconsin in 1904 and taught there 28 years. He retired as an emeritus professor.

At the University of Wisconsin, he coached many young men who today are performing great services for the labor movement. Mr. Commons took the position that labor had the same right of position in the community as any other economic group, and he studied economic history in the United States from that point of view.

He was an historian who did much to make labor proud of its past, and did much to show the trends at work in the labor field. His students took up this work and carried on.

He was author of a number of books in the field of labor, including "A History of Labor in the United States," "Labor and Administration" and "Labor Legislation." He also edited a great work entitled "Documentary History of American Industrial Society." His death really records a great loss.

Non-Labor Strikes The American public carries the impression that the only section of the population which carries on strikes is labor. This, of course, is a mis-impression. The point is, when other sections of the population strike, it is not reported as a strike, and is not condemned by the daily press. Occasionally, it seemed wise for the farmers of America to reserve the right of marketing its crops until certain prices were available, and, if we read the signs right in the present meat shortage, the desire of packers to receive a certain price for meat is a factor in the situation. To be sure, the story of the meat shortage is an obscure story,

and we do not know all the elements in it, but the recent announcement of the OPA that certain arrangements had been made which virtually subsidize the packing industry throws some light on the situation. The mere subsidization of the packing industry cannot possibly increase meat if the meat is not there. If the meat is waiting in the warehouses, of course, a higher price may hurry the meat into markets. At any rate, the strike technique is not unique to labor.

Power of Radio On the death of President Roosevelt, the United States was given a lesson in the power of radio. For 36 hours constantly, radio carried on, without commercial intent, an education of Americans in the traditions, history and idealism of the republic. It was more than a period of mourning for the passing of a great man. It was a celebration of the democratic spirit.

The leaders in the radio industry have tried to hold the balance true between all economic groups in this country. Sometimes labor feels their decisions have not been entirely fair to labor, but, in comparison, with the daily press, the radio industry is exceedingly liberal.

The power of the spoken word, carried with music and with drama, is infinitely greater in appeal to the population than the power of the printed word. The leaders of the radio industry appear to know this, and they appear to know the tremendous power that is vested in them. They must go on holding the balance true or the people will rise up and demand that this great instrumentality of public opinion be controlled by the public.

Educational Ferment It is apparent to anyone who wishes to open his eyes and see that there is a good deal of ferment in the educational world in relationship to labor and labor education. The experiment at Harvard University in training trade union leaders and the recent program set up at Cornell University, a labor relations department or school, merely indicates the depth and width of this new thinking about labor and schools.

Labor has always been profoundly interested in popular education. It is a well known historical fact that our popular educational system was largely due to the support by labor unions of Horace Mann and his drive for a reform of the educational system. Labor has had its own workers' education for the simple reason it believed that the kind of education given in the conventional schools was not the kind that labor unionists needed. Now that labor has grown in power, grown in influence, universities are trying to live up to their opportunity and responsibility by offering courses to labor. This is all to the good, providing that the universities are properly guided by high standards and high principles in setting up such courses and whether they get the right help from labor unionists themselves, who should establish, now, educational committees in every community, looking toward improvement of popular education.

Radio Stations in Agreement with IBEW

<i>Call Letters</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Local Union</i>
KALE	Portland, Oregon	B-48
KANS	Wichita, Kansas	1313
KARM	Fresno, California	100
KBON	Omaha, Nebraska	1221
KCKN	Kansas City, Kansas	1259
KCMO	Kansas City, Missouri	1259
KDAL	Duluth, Minnesota	1244
KDB	Santa Barbara, California	413
KELA	Centralia, Washington	B-77
KENO	Las Vegas, Nevada	IBEW
KEVE	Everett, Washington	B-77
KEVR	Seattle, Washington	B-77
KFAB	Lincoln, Nebraska	1221
KFAC	Los Angeles, California	40
KFBI	Wichita, Kansas	1313
KFEL	Denver, Colorado	1222
KFIZ	Fond du Lac, Wisconsin	715
KFJZ	Fort Worth, Texas	116
KFKA	Greeley, Colorado	1222
KFMB	San Diego, California	569
KFOR	Lincoln, Nebraska	1221
KFPY	Spokane, Washington	B-73
KFRC	San Francisco, California	B-202
KFRE	Fresno, California	100
KFRU	Columbia, Missouri	1217
KFVD	Los Angeles, California	40
KFXM	San Bernardino, California	B-477
KFYR	Bismarck, North Dakota	1214
KGA	Spokane, Washington	B-73
KGB	San Diego, California	B-569
KGBX	Springfield, Missouri	453
KGCU	Mandan, North Dakota	1214
KGDM	Stockton, California	1245
KGER	Long Beach, California	40
KGEZ	Kalispell, Montana	768
KGFJ	Los Angeles, California	40
KGFF	Coffeyville, Kansas	417
KGIR	Butte, Montana	65
KGLO	Mason City, Iowa	1258
KGVO	Missoula, Montana	408
KHJ	Los Angeles, California	40
KHMO	Hannibal, Missouri	1213
KHQ	Spokane, Washington	B-73
KIRO	Seattle, Washington	B-77 (Technicians)
KIRO	Seattle, Washington	B-77 (Announcers)
KIT	Yakima, Washington	B-73
KJBS	Oakland, California	B-202
KJR	Seattle, Washington	B-77
KLS	San Francisco, California	B-202
KLX	Oakland, California	B-202
KMBC	Kansas City, Missouri	1259
KMMJ	Grand Island, Nebraska	1221
KMO	Tacoma, Washington	76
KMOX	St. Louis, Missouri	1217
KMPC	Los Angeles, California	40
KMTR	Los Angeles, California	40
KNOE	Monroe, Louisiana	1139 (Technicians)
KNOE	Monroe, Louisiana	1139 (Announcer-control operator)
KNX	Hollywood, California	40
KOAM	Pittsburg, Kansas	B-453
KOIL	Lincoln, Nebraska	1221
KOIN	Portland, Oregon	B-48
KOL	Seattle, Washington	B-77
KOMA	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	1141
KOME	Tulsa, Oklahoma	1287
KOMO	Seattle, Washington	B-77
KOWH	Omaha, Nebraska	1221

<i>Call Letters</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Local Union</i>
KOY	Phoenix, Arizona	B-640
KPAS	Pasadena, California	40
KPFA	Helena, Montana	185
KPQ	Wenatchee, Washington	B-77
KPRO	Riverside, California	40
KQW	San Jose, California	B-202
KRBM	Bozeman, Montana	416
KRE	Berkeley, California	B-202
KRKO	Everett, Washington	B-77
KRLD	Dallas, Texas	1257
KRLC	Lewiston, Idaho	73
KRNT	Des Moines, Iowa	B-347
KROS	Clinton, Iowa	1349
KROW	Oakland, California	B-202
KROY	Sacramento, California	340
KRSC	Seattle, Washington	B-77
KSAN	San Francisco, California	B-202
KSD	St. Louis, Missouri	1217
KSEI	Pocatello, Idaho	449
KSFO	San Francisco, California	B-202
KSO	Des Moines, Iowa	1258
KSTP	St. Paul, Minnesota	1216
KTBI	Tacoma, Washington	77
KTKC	Visalia, California	100
KTRI	Sioux City, Iowa	1221
KTTS	Springfield, Missouri	453
KTUC	Tucson, Arizona	B-570
KUJ	Walla Walla, Washington	556
KVFD	Fort Dodge, Iowa	1258
KVOS	Bellingham, Washington	1032
KWID	San Francisco, California	B-202
KWK	St. Louis, Missouri	1217
KWKW	Pasadena, California	40
KWTO	Springfield, Missouri	453
KXA	Seattle, Washington	B-77
KXOK	St. Louis, Missouri	1217
KXRO	Aberdeen, Washington	458
KYA	San Francisco, California	B-202
WAAB	Worcester, Massachusetts	1358
WAAF	Chicago, Illinois	1220
WABC	New York, New York	1212
WABI	Bangor, Maine	1223
WAIR	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	1229
WAIT	Chicago, Illinois	1220
WALA	Mobile, Alabama	1264 (Technicians)
WALA	Mobile, Alabama	1264 (Announcers and program directors)
WAOV	Vincennes, Indiana	1225
WAPI	Birmingham, Alabama	253
WAPO	Chattanooga, Tennessee	662
WATL	Atlanta, Georgia	1193
WAVE	Louisville, Kentucky	1286
WBAL	Baltimore, Maryland	1400
WBBM	Chicago, Illinois	1220
WBCM	Bay City, Michigan	1218
WBLJ	Dalton, Georgia	662
WBOW	Terre Haute, Indiana	1213
WBRC	Birmingham, Alabama	253
WBT	Charlotte, North Carolina	1229
WBYN	Brooklyn, New York	1212
WCBS	Springfield, Illinois	1292
WCCO	Minneapolis, Minnesota	1216 (Technicians)
WCCO	Minneapolis, Minnesota	1331 (Announcers)
WCFL	Chicago, Illinois	1220
WCKY	Cincinnati, Ohio	1224
WCLS	Joliet, Illinois	1220
WCOA	Pensacola, Florida	1264

Call Letters	Location	Local Union
WCOL	Columbus, Ohio	1300
WCOU	Lewiston, Maine	1223
WCOV	Montgomery, Alabama	1299
WCPO	Cincinnati, Ohio	1224
WCSH	Portland, Maine	1223
WDAF	Kansas City, Missouri	1259
WDAN	Danville, Illinois	1213
WDGY	Minneapolis, Minnesota	1216
WDOD	Chattanooga, Tennessee	662
WDSU	New Orleans, Louisiana	1139 (Technicians)
WDSU	New Orleans, Louisiana	1139 (Announcers)
WDWS	Champaign, Illinois	1213
WDZ	Tuscola, Illinois	1213
WEAN	Providence, Rhode Island	1281
WEBE	Duluth, Minnesota	1244
WEBQ	Harrisburg, Illinois	1213
WEDC	Chicago, Illinois	1220
WEEI	Boston, Massachusetts	1228
WEIL	New Haven, Connecticut	1230
WEMP	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	715
WESX	Salem, Massachusetts	1228
WEVD	New York, New York	1212
WEW	St. Louis, Missouri	1217
WFBM	Indianapolis, Indiana	1225
WFEA	Manchester, New Hampshire	1228
WFTL	Ft. Lauderdale, Florida	1860
WGAM	Portland, Maine	1223
WGES	Chicago, Illinois	1220
WGIL	Galesburg, Illinois	1292
WGL	Ft. Wayne, Indiana	B-305 (Technicians)
WGL	Ft. Wayne, Indiana	B-305 (Announcers)
WGN	Chicago, Illinois	1220
WGRC	Louisville, Kentucky	1286
WGST	Atlanta, Georgia	1193
WHAS	Louisville, Kentucky	1286
WHB	Kansas City, Missouri	1259
WHBB	Selma, Alabama	1299
WHBF	Rock Island, Illinois	1349
WHBL	Sheboygan, Wisconsin	715
WHBY	Appleton, Wisconsin	715
WHDH	Boston, Massachusetts	1228
WHFC	Cicero, Illinois	1220
WHKC	Columbus, Ohio	1300
WHLB	Virginia, Minnesota	1244
WHP	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	1173
WHTH	Hartford, Connecticut	1294
WIBA	Madison, Wisconsin	715
WIBC	Indianapolis, Indiana	1225
WICC	Bridgeport, Connecticut	1230
WIL	St. Louis, Missouri	1217
WIND	Gary, Indiana	1220
WINS	New York, New York	1212
WINX	Washington, D. C.	1215
WIRE	Indianapolis, Indiana	1225
WISH	Indianapolis, Indiana	1225
WISN	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	715
WIXTG	Worcester, Massachusetts	1358
WJAR	Providence, Rhode Island	99
WJBC	Bloomington, Illinois	1213
WJBY	Gadsden, Alabama	1299
WJDX	Jackson, Mississippi	1290
WJEF	Grand Rapids, Michigan	1295
WJEJ	Hagerstown, Maryland	771
WJJD	Chicago, Illinois	1220
WJLD	Bessemer, Alabama	253
WJOB	Hammond, Indiana	1220
WJPF	Herrin, Illinois	1213
WJRD	Tuscaloosa, Alabama	1299
WKBN	Youngstown, Ohio	1213
WKBZ	Muskegon, Michigan	1295
WKMO	Kokomo, Indiana	1225
WKRC	Cincinnati, Ohio	1224
WKZO	Kalamazoo, Michigan	1295
WLAP	Lexington, Kentucky	1224 (Technicians)
WLAP	Lexington, Kentucky	1224 (Announcers)
WLAV	Grand Rapids, Michigan	1295
WLAW	Lawrence, Massachusetts	1228
WLZB	Bangor, Maine	1223
WLDS	Jacksonville, Illinois	1292

Call Letters	Location	Local Union
WLH	Lowell, Massachusetts	1228
WLOL	Minneapolis, Minnesota	1216 (Technicians)
WLOL	Minneapolis, Minnesota	1216 (Announcers)
WLW	Cincinnati, Ohio	1224
WLWO	Cincinnati, Ohio	1224
WMAS	Springfield, Massachusetts	1282 (Technicians)
WMAS	Springfield, Massachusetts	1282 (Announcers)
WMBD	Peoria, Illinois	1292
WMCA	New York, New York	1212
WMEX	Boston, Massachusetts	1228
WMFG	Hibbing, Minnesota	1244
WMFM	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	715
WMIN	St. Paul, Minnesota	1216
WMOB	Mobile, Alabama	1264
WMTW		
WGTR		1228,
WIXOV	Yankee Network	1230, 1281,
WIXOY		1358
WEOD		
WMT	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	405
WNAC	Boston, Massachusetts	1228
WNOE	New Orleans, Louisiana	1139 (Technicians)
WNOE	New Orleans, Louisiana	1139 (Announcers)
WOOD	Grand Rapids, Michigan	1295
WORL	Boston, Massachusetts	1228
WOWO	Ft. Wayne, Indiana	B-305 (Technicians)
WOWO	Ft. Wayne, Indiana	B-305 (Announcers)
WPAD	Paducah, Kentucky	B-816
WPAT	Paterson, New Jersey	1212
WQXQ	New York, New York	1212
WQXR	New York, New York	1212
WRBL	Columbus, Georgia	1193
WRDO	Augusta, Maine	1223
WRDW	Augusta, Georgia	1193
WREN	Lawrence, Kansas	1259
WRJN	Racine, Wisconsin	715
WRUA	Scituate, Massachusetts	1228
WRUL	Scituate, Massachusetts	1228
WRUS	Scituate, Massachusetts	1228
WRUW	Scituate, Massachusetts	1228
WRUX	Scituate, Massachusetts	1228
WSAI	Cincinnati, Ohio	1224
WSAR	Fall River, Massachusetts	B-437 (Technicians)
WSAR	Fall River, Massachusetts	B-437 (Announcers)
WSAU	Wausau, Wisconsin	715
WSBC	Chicago, Illinois	1220
WSFA	Montgomery, Alabama	1299
WSGN	Birmingham, Alabama	253
WSIX	Nashville, Tennessee	B-429
WSJS	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	1229
WSPD	Toledo, Ohio	1218
WTAD	Quincy, Illinois	1292
WTAG	Worcester, Massachusetts	1358
WTAQ	Green Bay, Wisconsin	715
WTAX	Springfield, Illinois	1292
WTCN	Minneapolis, Minnesota	1216
WTMJ	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	715
WTMV	East St. Louis, Illinois	1217
WTTM	Trenton, New Jersey	B-1343
WWDC	Washington, D. C.	1215
WWL	New Orleans, Louisiana	1139
	(2 agents, one covering transmitter engineers—the other covering control operators)	
WXYZ	Detroit, Michigan	1218

Agreement between the Cadle Tabernacle, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Local Union 1225.

Agreement between Radio Enterprises, Inc., and Local Union 1217.

Agreement between the Technisonic Recording Labs and Local Union 1217.

Agreement between the Toogood Recording Company and Local Union 1220.

Agreement between the Disco Recording Company and Local Union 1217.

Agreement between the Columbia Recording Company and Local Unions 40, 1212 and 1220, and quite a few others now in process of negotiation or organization.



WOMAN'S WORK

SUMMER — 1945

By A WORKER'S WIFE

SUMMERTIME! What a store of memories the very word brings to mind. Long, lazy vacation days—lying in the sun—trips to the beach—picnics in the woods. BUT this is summer—1945! We're reminded of a little verse that one of our local union Brothers, Mr. Marshall Leavitt, of L. U. No. 124, sent in last year:

The No's Have It

No burbling creeks;
No woodsy pines;
No sites on which
Our tent to pitch;
No broken cot;
No flies to swat,
No fish to catch,
No bites to scratch!
No place to go—
No gas, you know!

Maybe you did want to take a wonderful trip to the mountains or the beach. Perhaps you dreamed all winter about a southern cruise or a trip to the Canadian North Woods. It doesn't cost anything to dream—BUT—don't make the trip! In spite of the fact that V-E Day has come and gone, V-J Day is still a long way off and Uncle Sam still says "nix on traveling." A lot of grand fellows are still losing their lives "over there" on the road to Tokyo and we must keep faith with them by refraining from unnecessary traveling, saving our money and buying War Bonds and working hard to help finish up the war just as soon as possible.

Now here's an idea—don't laugh now, but did you ever stop to think that with a little planning and ingenuity you could have a pretty good vacation at home? Make up a plan for the whole summer with one or two activities a week for the whole family. Interest some of your neighbors, too. You'll be surprised how much enjoyment you can have from simple home pleasures. Here are some suggestions:

Fun for Summer

(1) Backyard picnics. The children will love the idea of having picnic fare out-of-doors.

(2) Wiener roasts. There must be some park or lot or woods near you where you and other friends could have a wiener roast and games and community singing around a camp fire. Each family contributes a few red points for the wieners.

(3) Horseshoe, Badminton and other tournaments for your family and neighborhood friends. Too many people are cooped up for long hours in offices and factories these days and any activities that get folks out into the air and give them much needed exercise is good, and the long summer evenings—when it is light until late, provide excellent opportunity.

(4) Entertain at home. Have "the girls" in for bridge in the afternoon. Have friends in to spend the evening. That old line about "it's too hot to go anywhere or do anything" is a lot of nonsense and no one minds the heat as much if pleasantly occupied.

(5) That suntan you would like to acquire at the beach—you can acquire in your own backyard if you've a mind to.

(6) Each year you like to go some place new and see something different. Well, how about your own home town? I bet there are a lot of important things to do and see right there in your own vicinity—things you always planned to find out about and never did. Perhaps people come to your city to see "new and interesting things" you go to their home towns to see. So how about getting acquainted with your own city or town and its history this summer?



There are a lot more suggestions that could be made but as usual our space is limited and we must go on to another subject that is important to us, as housewives—the sugar ration. Stamp 36 in Ration Book 4 will have to last four months instead of three and so the five-pound-per-person ration will have to be used carefully to keep us from emptying the family sugar bowl before September 1.

Save the Sugar

Here are some sugar-saving reminders from the Department of Agriculture:

(1) In summer especially, serve fresh fruits liberally in place of heavy desserts that call for sugar.

(2) Save syrup from canned fruit to sweeten other fruits, sauces or beverages.

(3) Be sure all sugar is completely dissolved to get its full sweetness. A sugar syrup goes further than plain sugar in sweetening iced tea or fruit punch. To prepare sugar syrup, heat equal parts of sugar and water until sugar is completely dissolved. Keep left-over syrup covered in the refrigerator. Corn syrup may also be used to sweeten summer drinks.

(4) Cook cereals with prunes, raisins or dates and serve without sugar.

(5) Use fewer or no frostings on cakes. Don't frost the sides.

(6) Serve sweet yeast breads, such as cinnamon rolls and sweet quick breads occasionally in place of the more sugar-consuming cake and pies.

(7) Make desserts that use honey, molasses, sorghum, corn or other sirups in place of sugar.

(8) Stretch sugar in baked goods with honey, molasses, corn or other sirups. Honey can replace sugar cup for cup, but use half the quantity of other liquid called for in the original recipe—and keep baking temperature moderate. Corn, cane or maple sirups can replace sugar, but reduce liquid by one-third.

We suggested above that you have friends in during the summer. You will want to have a cool drink to serve them and some cookies or the like to go with it. Of course lemonade is out these days because of scarcity of sugar and even iced tea presents a sugar problem—but there are still the bottled beverages. Do you ever serve gingerale with sherbet in it—any flavor? This is a sweet refreshing drink and it looks pretty, too, particularly with a sprig of mint or bit of fruit added. And here are two cookie recipes that don't use a smidgeon of sugar:

Honey Drop Cakes

Cream $\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening. Mix 1 beaten egg with $\frac{3}{4}$ cup honey and 2 tablespoons milk. Add 1 cup chopped nuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped dates and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped mixed fruit (cherries, pineapple, citron) to 2 cups sifted flour, resifted with 2 teaspoons baking powder and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Add alternately with the liquid to the shortening. Drop by small spoonfuls on a greased baking sheet and bake in a moderately hot oven, 375 degrees for about 10 minutes.

Chocolate Nut Bars

Melt 3 tablespoons of fortified margarine slowly in a heavy saucepan. Add 2 squares of bitter chocolate and stir till melted. Cool. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup condensed milk, 1 teaspoon of vanilla and 1 unbeaten egg. Mix thoroughly. Stir in 1 cup sifted flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt (sifted together). Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of chopped pecans or walnuts or other nuts. Mix only till smooth. Pour into greased pan 7x11 inches. Bake in a moderate oven (325 degrees) for 20 minutes. Cut into bars while hot and remove to racks for cooling. Makes 20 bars.

Next month we'll give some more sugar-saving recipes and also some canning hints. Don't forget that Uncle Sam is asking you to can all you can this summer to help him conserve food till the war is won. If you will write a letter of request to the Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Washington 25, D. C., they will be glad to send you splendid up-to-date information on canning and preserving.

CORRESPONDENCE

L. U. NO. 1,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor: Why Our
Insurance and Pen-
sion Plans Are Not

Self-sustaining—commenting on the interesting article in the May-June issue of the JOURNAL which was submitted by Business Manager E. S. Hurley of Local B-50, Oakland, California, regarding our insurance and pension plan, I believe this plan is worthy of consideration and is very timely, as this important question will come before our next international convention for final disposition. I believe that every member and local union that has any suggestions which may improve our plans should send them to the International Executive Board of the I.B.E.W. for consideration.

I am in full accord with Brother Hurley's suggestion that these plans should be given to an insurance company, providing they maintain the same benefits to the members and are to the best interest of the death benefit plan and pension plan financially.

Labor organizations, and especially internationals, have a big enough job organizing and handling the problems of their present membership and should not be in the insurance business as it proves detrimental under certain conditions. At the present time our local unions and the International are busy organizing and it is compulsory with the new member that he pay for insurance benefits and pension benefits as the same goes with his membership, and it is also necessary that he pay the present International Office assessments which apply to the insurance and pension plan. With the local union dues, insurance premiums and International Office assessments which naturally raise the dues, it is a hard point on trying to organize the unorganized especially now or in the near future with the CIO about to organize in the building trades and encroach on our jurisdiction with the CIO small monthly dues. With our higher rate of dues which is partially due to the insurance and pension plan within the I.B.E.W., it is making it much easier for the CIO to organize within our field.

I am not condemning or criticizing the present International officers, as they inherited both of these plans and are doing the best possible under the present conditions, but I do believe that actuaries should be employed and a committee from our International Executive Board be appointed (if the same has not been done) to arrive at a definite solution to eliminate both plans for future applicants in the Brotherhood and recommend changes in the International constitution and our E.W.B.A. constitution that will work to the best interests of the Brotherhood and to recommend to the next International convention to be concurred in by all the delegates, that both plans in the future be self-sustaining.

At the present time a member may be 44 years and 11 months when he joins the Brotherhood (and possible competition prior to becoming a member) and when he attains the age of 65 years may apply for the I. O. pension and receive \$40.00 per month for the balance of his life. Regardless of what dues the member pays his home local or while on withdrawal card, all the pension fund receives is 57 cents per month, taking into consideration the present I. O. assessment to be effective for the next 20 years. This member contributes to the pension fund only \$6.84 each year, or \$136.80 for twenty years. Then when this member reaches the age of 65 years, he applies for pension and application is approved, as he has the 20 years' standing in the Brotherhood. He receives \$40.00 per month

R E A D

L. U. No. 1 sets forth food for thought on the Death Benefits and Pension Plan.

For action, write your Congressman, says L. U. No. 3.

Reflections on July 4, by L. U. No. 58. On building character, by L. U. No. 68. Salute to a good "grunt," by L. U. No. 309.

Negotiations with Regional War Labor Board, by L. U. No. 468.

L. U. No. 611 states a case and gives a warning.

L. U. No. 697 pays tribute to a great man.

L. U. No. 835 reports interesting NLRB case.

The world moves fast, and our correspondents record.

while on pension and it is also necessary that \$2.00 be paid to the general fund for the member's per capita, or a total cost to the pension fund of \$42.00 per month.

After this member is on pension for a period of four months the cost to the pension fund for this four-month period is \$168.00, or a loss to the pension fund of \$32.20 after only four months while on pension and you can figure \$42.00 per month for every month thereafter as, according to the International records, the average length of pension payments is approximately five years and seven months before death occurs. Now let us assume this member was a pension member for the five years and seven months, the cost to the pension fund would be \$2,814.00, or a deficit of \$2,677.20 to the pension fund.

Now regarding the E.W.B.A. or death benefit fund, in which he also participates, and which is in addition to the pension fund, the premium at the present time is 90 cents per month with the additional I. O. assessment of which 30 cents goes to the mortuary fund, or a total cost of \$1.20 per month or a total of \$14.40 per year. I will now give you a schedule which will definitely prove why we should have some drastic changes in our constitutions. Please note I figured that the per capita was paid up including the last month of each year and if death occurred within any month during the year it would create an additional loss to the fund.

If death occurs before 1 year of membership, his premiums are refunded to his beneficiary If death occurs after 1 year or more but less than 2 years _____ \$300.00

Payments to death benefit fund or EWBA—\$1.20 a month—24 months _____ 28.80

Loss to death benefit fund or EWBA _____ \$271.20

If death occurs after 2 years or more but less than 3 years _____ \$475.00

Payments to death benefit fund or EWBA—\$1.20 a month—36 months _____ 43.20

Loss _____ \$431.80

If death occurs after 3 years or more but less than 4 years _____ \$650.00

Payments to death benefit fund or EWBA—\$1.20 a month—48 months _____ 57.60

Loss _____ \$592.40

If death occurs after 4 years or more but less than 5 years _____ \$825.00

Payments to death benefit fund or EWBA—\$1.20 a month—60 months _____ 72.00

Loss _____ \$753.00

If death occurs after 5 years or more _____ \$1,000.00
Payments to death benefit fund or EWBA—\$1.20 a month—60 months _____ 72.00

Loss _____ \$ 928.00

If death occurs after 10 years membership _____ \$1,000.00
Payments to death benefit fund or EWBA—\$1.20 a month—120 months _____ 144.00

Loss _____ \$ 856.00

If death occurs after 15 years membership _____ \$1,000.00
Payments to death benefit fund or EWBA—\$1.20 a month—180 months _____ 216.00

Loss _____ \$ 784.00

If death occurs after 20 years membership _____ \$1,000.00
Payments to death benefit fund or EWBA—\$1.20 a month—240 months _____ 288.00

Loss _____ \$ 712.00

I have submitted in the above a very good example of a member joining the Brotherhood late in life showing how he can profit financially by being a member and not taking into consideration the benefits with regard to wages and working conditions that he enjoys while being a member.

I will give you an example of a member who joined the Brotherhood at a younger age and will give you my own membership, for I believe it is a very good example. I joined the Brotherhood in June, 1923, as an apprentice at the age of 19 years and 6 months and at the present time have a continuous good standing for 22 years. I have 23½ more years of membership before I attain the age of 65 years and will be eligible for pension. Regardless of the amount of dues paid Local No. 1 in the past or future, I will try to enumerate just what portion goes to the pension fund and the EWBA from my per capita.

June 1923 to December 1943—37 cents per month to the pension benefit fund or \$4.44 per year—20½ years _____ \$91.02

January 1944 to June 1944—I.O. assessments of \$1.00 per month of which 70 cents went into pension benefit fund or a total of \$1.07 per month—6 months period _____ 6.42

July 1944 to June 1945—I.O. assessments reduced to 50 cents per month until next I. O. convention of which 20 cents goes into pension benefit fund or 57 cents a month or \$6.84 per year—1 year _____ 6.84

Total amount received by pension benefit fund from my per capita up to present time or after a membership of 22 years _____ \$104.28

Assuming the present assessment will be effective for the next 23½ years—(subject to change) when I will be eligible for pension—July 1945 to December 1968—57 cents per month or \$6.84 per year for 23½ years _____ 160.74

Total payments to pension fund after 45½ years membership _____ \$265.02

Take for granted that when I reach the age of 65 I go on I. O. pension and after being on pension for 7 months—cost to pension fund of \$42.00 a month—7 months _____ \$294.00

Total payments to fund for 45½ years _____ 265.02

Loss to pension fund after 7 months _____ \$28.98

and you can figure \$42.00 a month for every month thereafter, and if I was a pension member for the average length of time, which is 5 years, 7 months, the total cost to pension fund would be \$2,814.00, or a deficit of \$2,548.98 to the pension fund.

I will now enumerate what portion the EWBA received from my per capita in the past and future.

June 1923 to December 1943, premiums to EWBA were 90 cents per month or \$10.80 a year—20½ years	\$221.40
January 1944 to June 1944, I. O. assessment of \$1.00 per month of which 30 cents applied to mortuary fund of EWBA or \$1.20 per month—6 months	7.20
July 1944 to June 1945—I. O. assessment of 50 cents per month, of which 30 cents applies to mortuary fund of EWBA to be effective to our next I. O. convention—\$1.20 per month or \$14.40 per year—one year	14.40

Total payments to date of 22 years membership to EWBA only \$243.00

July 1945 to December 1968, assuming this assessment will be effective (but subject to change) for the next 23½ years, \$1.20 per month—\$14.40 year—23½ years \$338.40

Total payments to EWBA fund after 45½ years membership \$581.40

If death should occur after I attained the age of 65 years, my beneficiary would receive \$1,000.00

Payments to EWBA after 45½ years \$581.40

Loss to EWBA fund \$418.60

If death should occur any year between now (1945) and 1968 it would naturally show a greater deficit. Study these figures over carefully and stop and think—Do we need a change in death benefit fund or EWBA?

I am well aware of the fact that in order for both of these plans to operate successfully the receipts must be over and above the expenditures and the same has not been true since its inception of both plans, as it was necessary for an assessment of all members which was voted on by referendum favorably. The treasury of both plans, reimbursed with moneys received from thousands of members who pay per capita for a number of years and then drop their membership.

I trust that this information will prove valuable in arriving at a definite solution and any member or local union interested in these plans should forward any thoughts which they may have to the International Office.

LEO J. HENNESSEY, F. S.

L. U. NO. 3,
NEW YORK CITY,
N. Y.
Editor: Because of the combining of the May and June issues of the JOURNAL

NAL our letter written for the June issue, which commented on the death of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was too late to appear in that combined issue.

President Roosevelt's death is not only a great loss to the nation and the world, but to each of us individually. He was the best friend the working man ever had in the White House as President. It is our sincere belief that only as time passes and the fruits of his labors ripen that we will really begin to realize what a great man Franklin D. Roosevelt really was. His death took place on the date of the April meeting of Local Union No. 3. The meeting opened with a short eulogy of the President after which the members stood in silent meditation and prayer in his honor.

President Harry S. Truman is showing every intention of following the policies of our late President on both the foreign and home fronts and it is our belief that he will continue to do so. His appointment of David Lilienthal to another term as head of the TVA and his recent appointments to his cabinet and other important positions seem to indicate that he has no

intentions of playing into the hands of the reactionaries.

Senators Robert F. Wagner of New York and James E. Murray of Montana have presented to the Senate, and Representative John Dingell of Michigan has presented to the House a new program to broaden Social Security and provide health insurance that is of the greatest importance to all working men and women. This bill, better known as the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, is a revised version of the bill presented to Congress last year by these same gentlemen, which was killed in committee, probably because of the strong lobbying against it. This lobbying and other insidious propaganda is being financed by medical groups which rather than have their racket ended would see people die for want of medical aid and hospitalization which they cannot afford to pay for. The Declaration of Independence gives us the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but these reactionary individuals would deprive the work-

ing man of the opportunity to rid himself of illnesses that do not make for happiness or liberty and may easily deprive him of life unless he can pay their price or is destitute and will accept their charity. Write to your Congressman for copies of this bill so that you may familiarize yourself with it and spread the information to all that are interested in their own good. In this way you will inform yourself and also your Congressman, for if they get enough of these requests they will know that those who put them in their jobs are aware of what is going on and will not stand for pussyfooting.

The A. F. of L. is urging Government action in reference to postwar reconversion wages but to date little has come of it. It is proposed that war workers in particular receive increases in wages to approximate their present take-home wages, after reconversion. Here again the individual can help if he will write his Congressman that he wants action. You may not be much of a letter writer but you don't have to be. Just write what you would say to him if you met him personally. It is these individual letters, not group letters or petitions, that carry the most weight because when your representatives get a lot of letters from men that they know are not given to letter writing they know it is time to sit up and take notice. Do your stuff, Brothers, for yourself and the men in the service.

We have purposely refrained from commenting on V-E Day as everything has been said, and after all we still have a war on and with so many near and dear to all of us still in the thick of it we can't feel jubilant.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 58.

DETROIT, MICH.

Editor: When the members of the executive board chose

to send Brother John Maser to the Electronics School at Marquette University, they were influenced by three chief considerations: First, ability to absorb the concentrated course of study; second, ability to impart the knowledge to others; and third, availability during the coming years as a source of information and instruction for all members of our local. When Brother Maser assured the board that, as far as he now knew, his position with the trade school was his permanent choice, he automatically became a natural for the selection.

It has been highly gratifying to the official family to learn that its faith in Brother Maser has been well founded; and also that our members have already so enthusiastically enrolled in his course. The backbone of this organization is the knowledge and ability of its people to create and maintain transmission of electrical power from utility to user; to do a better job quicker, and upon more sudden demand, than any other source of skilled labor. All other activities—politics, entertainment, patriotic and civic duties, sports and recreation, jurisdictional and factional maneuvering—all are adjuncts to the progressive union. But it is the serious, capable skillful mechanics, bonded by a mutual knowledge of the trade, and a willingness to learn and keep abreast of new developments, who are its life and its strength.

An orchid, then, to the electrician; to that member of the Brotherhood who has or is preparing himself for his local's postwar era of construction and enterprise; who will help keep us out in front with his knowledge of what goes on inside. Generally, he will be a younger man, perhaps not long out of his apprenticeship and his service abroad; needing help and encouragement and opportunity which his older Brother and his local will be most anxious to give. The electronics class, John Maser presiding, is at your service.

* * *

We should not let this July 4 go by without refreshing our minds with the aims and principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence:

"... We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions,

I. B. E. W. MEMBER Resourceful and Courageous

Here is a photograph of Chief Electrician's Mate Robert F. Raichlen, of Sage Hill Ranch, Reno, Nevada, a member of L. U. No. 401. Brother Raichlen spent 15 months of his civilian life working with the Army Engineers in Alaska and the Aleut-



tians. Then he joined the Seabees and has been working and fighting with them in the Pacific theatre of war ever since. On one occasion he salvaged a small direct-current generator from a Jap scrap heap, rebuilt it, and equipped his camp in the Marianas with electric lights. The generator was made in Germany and was used by the Japs on the islands and was later tossed aside when the Americans invaded.

Brother Raichlen's mother sent us the picture and the information. She told us in her letter that she always reads the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNALS from cover to cover before sending them on to her son and that she is happy to learn from the articles therein that while our young men are away on the war fronts, their Brother unionists are fighting for them on the home front.

do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states . . ."

If you will take the trouble this month to re-read that historic document in its entirety, you will be reminded of the long train of abuses and usurpations which led those 56 men from the 13 colonies to declare themselves free and independent.

Fortunately, there has been a great deal of pressure brought to bear during the last two months, such as the letter sent out by our International President, to urge our Government to not forget the privileges and prerogatives which labor surrendered in the total interest of fighting a two-front war. We have been fighting a war-to-the-death against totalitarian governments—a scourge called national socialism—which rotted the souls of three nations whose people, just such as you and I, were happy to let Government take everything over. A golden image of security and prosperity was set up there, and the poison from its breath has singed the morality of millions of people, including many in these United States.

With one war down and one to go, the record of the American Federation of Labor will continue to be praiseworthy. Its members will go along conservatively and with fine patriotic responsibility. But it is this record which has given us the right to speak up now for a declaration of labor's independence; for a definite, militant resistance to state control; and for a gradual weeding out of those war-born restraints which eventually would make us servile, impotent, and afraid.

Organized labor has come a long way since they hanged men for going on strike. We are about to go a long way further. The battle has been joined between controlled economy and the old *laissez faire* individualism; and we can readily perceive some relief from this mad struggle for security, enough, at least, that honest men who give honest service will be assured continuous opportunity to earn a living. But, when it is opined in the Sunday paper that: "... If the common man, in a desperate drive for security, is forced to choose between security and freedom he will . . . choose security . . .", I just refuse to believe it. Not in America!

We have a date this July 4 with the spirit of John Hancock! In that terrific struggle for freedom, those men and women assumed the most indescribable hardships and insecurity imaginable, and the story has just been written all over again in Europe. There is no government-guaranteed easy way. Happiness will be found only in independent hearts, independent minds, and independent bodies; men and women who cherish above life itself, yes, above security, the independence of spirit and the spirit of 1776. July 4 is INDEPENDENCE DAY!

* * *

Many members and friends of Local No. 58 will be surprised to learn that, after more than 20 years of service on the Executive Board, our Brother W. "Eddie" Aspinall has resigned from that body to accept a position as superintendent with the John Livingston Company's Detroit branch.

Emotions run high when old friends part, and so there are many of us to whom the severance was not only a surprise but a big disappointment. We wish for Ed every good success in this new job, and our local has unanimously extended to him its blessing and thanks, which have been so well earned by a good and faithful servant.

To the vacancy comes Brother Ed McCarthy, by unanimous approval of the executive board, a choice which they are sure will receive universal confirmation. If Ed is as qualified on the board as he is known to be in the field, that important body will continue to function in the harmonious and progressive manner which has marked its deliberations during the last 12 months.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.



LETTER FROM INDIA

Technical Sergeant Edward Baumgardner, of L. U. No. 1231, of Troy, New York, and now stationed with the Army in India, has sent us a very interesting and encouraging letter. Sgt. Baumgardner, before his induction in the Army, was employed in the Oneonta Electrical Shop of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Brother Ed says there is plenty of work to be done over there in construction and in addition the repair truck pictured here covers plenty of miles weekly on trouble calls. Brother Baumgardner says that "the poles over there are not as soft as the ones in the States and as a result it isn't surprising to see a lineman 'cut out' a couple of times in climbing 30 and 45 footers."

Sgt. Baumgardner says that while on detached service recently, he ran into another I. B. E. W. member, Brother Robert Booker, of L. U. No. 816, of Paducah, Kentucky. Bob is a generator man at a nearby base and Ed tells us that he has developed a very nice outside plant system.

Then Brother Baumgardner went on to give us an encouraging message. He says:

"Regardless of what you hear about the thoughts of the average G. I. concerning labor unions, most of the reports are exaggerated to a large extent. We who have belonged to a union previous to induction realize now more than ever, that it is through union labor's united effort that we have the materials to keep moving. We are not fooled by efforts of certain hate artists in the States to make us believe that labor is lying down on the job. The Department of Labor's strike figures express the solid support to the war effort that you unionists at home are providing. We have convinced numerous anti-unionists of the necessity for a united labor at home and I believe the post-war years are sure to bring the largest union membership ever seen in the United States."



Brother Baumgardner is the center figure in the picture above and the fellow with him on the left is T/4 Robert Fee and to the right is T/4 Jack Miller, both installer repairmen.

L. U. NO. 68,
DENVER, COLO.

Editor: Character could be defined as "the individuality which is the product of nature, habit, environment and education." We are born with a character given to us by nature, which can be developed and changed and often must be controlled. Habit is formed by the repetition of an act, good or bad. Whether the act is good or bad depends, to a large extent, upon the environment in which one is raised. Education shows us the proper moral values to place on things, and also teaches us that if an act is good we should develop it; if it is bad we should avoid or control it.

Heredity, habit, environment and education are four things that enter into the making of character. One has only to see the records of any social service agency, the juvenile courts and police blotters to see the product of these four things and the part they play in the formation of character and the development of good citizens.

It would seem that the character of organized labor would be the sum total of the character of all the individuals comprising organized labor. Therefore, if we seek to improve the standard of our lives, and, consequently, the standard of organized labor, we should, by education (and this does not necessarily mean going to college), changes in environment and the replacing of bad habits with good habits, be able to overcome all undesirable hereditary traits. Character is not static. Character can be developed within ourselves as well as within our organization.

If we are to be progressive, if we are to develop to the place where we can assume our rightful place in the world's economy, then we must become more critical of the men we select to be our representatives. The time has come when we must realize the importance of our profession (advisedly, I say profession rather than trade). The time has passed for us to be ruled by our hearts rather than our heads. We are one might say, a multi-million dollar business, directly affecting the lives of several hundred thousand people and indirectly affecting the lives of millions of people. We must, therefore, begin to act as practical professional men. In reality and all thinking men will agree, nothing is more confusing to the man or tragic to organized labor than to select unprepared men to assume the responsibilities of leadership. What man, in his right mind, would take a man off the street, give him a set of tools and expect him to do a journeyman's work? Yet, in effect, this is what we do at our bi-annual elections. This does not mean that we should never select unprepared men for office. However, if a man is progressive and realizes the need of improving the standards of organized labor he should oftentimes replace the non-progressive man. Only by the improvement of personnel in our offices can we hope to attain and maintain the high level our profession should call for, and thus become a real asset for the betterment of our community. As the saying goes: "The measure of a man's character is what he would do if he knew he would never be caught."

It would seem, then, that the course of action for a progressive organization would be: 1. The development of an in-training program for officers, executive board members, chairmen and committee members; 2. The development of an educational program for the rank and file; 3. Taking a more active part in civic affairs; 4. Establishment of permanent committees on health and social activities.

The writer feels that mention should be made of two of our members who, between them, have held their present jobs for nearly 70 years. On May 12, when Lakeside Park opens, John Flohr will have started 34 years of continuous service. He has seen many changes made in amusement for the public. Joe Taylor has seen 35 years of merchandising changes in his capacity of chief engineer at the Daniels and Fisher Stores Company. Both of these men are long-time union members.

Word has been received from Hess Diercks. He was sent from this country to England thence on to France. Necessarily his V-mail letters are

short, but, at last report, he was well and will have many experiences to relate on his return, as will our other returnees.

Our magnanimous business manager, J. Clyde Williams, reports contracts being cut back, but still plenty of work.

GLEN H. GILBERT, P. S.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

HOW IT WAS

Clair Betterridge, a member of L. U. No. 122, of Great Falls, Montana, now running generator and lights for beach operations on the particular island where he is, sent a wonderful letter home to his folks about how it was on a certain D-day several months ago in the invasion of one of the Pacific isles. He said:

"We sailed out in a big task force for here. There were days and nights of calm weather—clear nights and hot days. As we got into enemy water we were attacked by one or two Zeros, but our carrier planes dealt with them. On the night before D-Day, the Japs sent some dive bombers over at dusk. We were all herded below at general quarters, and the blow-by-blow description came to us over the public address system. Our carrier planes downed four of the Japs, but not before one of our carriers was hit. It was damaged but saved. One suicide Jap dived at the ship just ahead of our column, but anti-aircraft guns downed him short by 35 yards of his goal. Our Navy gunners on ship had orders to fire on all falling Jap planes till they hit the sea, for the Jap pilots might still have control enough to crash into a ship. We could hear the ship's guns over the P.A. I don't like being in a crowded hold when there is that kind of action. When the P.A. announced a Jap plane down, the GI's would shout like they do at a baseball game."

"D-Day, clear and calm. We put on our gear and went down the nets to the LCV's, circled till time for our wave, H plus 55 minutes. Then we went in to the beach—waded in standing up. A long naval bombardment which we were able to witness while circling had driven the Japs inland—no resistance. When our warships fire a broadside, the whole side of the ship is enveloped in flame and smoke—a sight! The whole bay and shore were covered by smoke from shelling. We waded ashore to be met by smiling Filipinos ("Gooks"). The shelling had done them no good. Some of their stilted, thatched huts were ruined. They were in rags. All had fistfuls of Jap invasion money to trade for rations. They hate the Japs and were happy to see the G.I.'s. Some speak understandable English. They are hospitable, friendly, and willing to help—work like the devil to give us a hand. They've had no news of the outside world that was authentic. Their guerrillas are very active and helpful. They are all right and I think we shall have friends in the Far East forever."

L. U. NO. 70, *Editor: The WASHINGTON, D. C. rights and benefits of union labor under the aegis of the I. B. E. W. were subjects posed by guest speakers at our open meeting of May 22. The audience consisted of members, guests, and potential members from several Pepco operating plants and visitors from the armed forces. The assembly heard Jim Preston, of the I. O. and past president of Local 70; Clem Preller, of the International Executive Council and business agent of Local 26; J. Fred Kirchner, business agent of Local B-699, Alexandria, Virginia; J. T. Green, member of Executive Board and System Council, Local B-699, and John Foster, vice president of the International Chemical Workers' Union No. 63. So interesting were all speakers that we availed ourselves of their great wisdom and information and listened until nearly midnight.*

Kermit L. Ehly, our dynamic recording secretary, has answered the many letters of inquiry from locals interested in the form of our contract with Asplundh Tree Expert Company. Local 70 was the first in the field to organize right-of-way clearance work, and copies of our original contract with Asplundh will be mailed to locals interested in organizing this or similar line-clearance outfits in their jurisdiction.

Line right-of-way clearance makes each public utility pole or tower structure accessible by the proper clearance of trees or brush over a width of at least 10 feet greater than the spread of the conductors. This often necessitates tree trimming, and sometimes calls for removal of trees which would not safely clear conductors swinging in a high wind, or would not clear the lines if the trees fell.

A \$5 bet that he couldn't keep his mouth shut for one meeting silenced our loquacious Brother, Francis Burke. We honestly report that that one was a dull meeting. But what some people won't do to make a dollar or two!

President H. O. McKinnie thinks it's about time for another "feed." For the good of the union, no doubt.

Electronics is the science that harnesses the electron and puts it to work.

"Whitey" Turner, a pole-buddy of mine from away-back, and now climbing at Indian Head, Maryland, seems to have somewhere discovered the secret of youth. Indeed he looks even younger than he did in the days of yore. What brand of youth's elixir are ya' drinkin', buddy? It's not the same brand I drink, I know.

Victor A. Vaehtole is foreman of a line crew at Indian Head. Said job, says Vic, would give a headache to a wooden Indian. But an interesting job, though.

John R. (Red) Meyers, erstwhile pole-buddy and late of Indian Head, has received his induction papers after a year of grace. Good luck, Bud, from all of us. And, if there is any fun at all in all that damned mess, we hope you find your share of it. We'll be seein' ya', Red.

The beginning of all electronic power is in the electron tube.

Elmer E. Johnson, lineman. We got the bad news. We're sorry, fella.

Electrical equipment maintainer on the huge Fairlington project, Bill Seger, reproved me for spelling his Christian name incorrectly. Bill says he spells it C-H-A-R-L-E-S. O.K., Bill, we'll make that correction.

Bruce Hovermale's absence from our meetings is explained away that he's been ailing a bit.

"Hop" (Claude) Hopkins attends meetings but seems to vanish in thin air before I can dig him for an item.

Moody Saunders, our nice vice president, is the kind of man most men should be.

Thomas Joseph Galifaro, cable-splicer, has joined a nice bunch of fellas. Welcome, Tom!

Regrettably we report the news of Dan L. Baker missing in action in the European theatre of war.

When we asked Roy Colburn if he had any news for us he made the statement that he had none. Roy and his truck-driver, Bill Lemmon, have been working on the high-voltage end of the new Southern Railroad Diesel repair shop, Alexandria, Virginia. A dirty, smoky, grimy, sooty job it has been, too.

Electron tubes are always a part of the circuit.

Harvey Haislip, press secretary of Local No. 26, this city: An appreciative "thank you, sir," for the mention in the JOURNAL. It's particularly nice to be noticed by especially nice people. Jim Preston, of the International Office, called my attention to it.

STAN STANTON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 79, *Editor: In a press SYRACUSE, N. Y. editorial I read this*

caption, "A union is an aggregation of economic power." In so many words, a union is a Brotherhood of Man with power in the science of producing and distributing wealth. It required many years of hard effort, sweat and disappointments for the organizers of labor to have gained the power that we have today. Obstacles have continually been placed in organized labor's path since the beginning, and can be expected to continue indefinitely. If we are to continue to hold this power and the conditions won over a period of years, besides gaining new ones, we must stay united. Banish jealousy and envy from our midst and be willing to do whatever we can for the union besides paying our dues.

It has been truthfully stated that our temper is valuable, and that we should not lose it. I know of no one to whom it is of more value than men of organized labor.

There are many unnecessary circumstances that arise in the relations of employees and employer that make it difficult at times not to lose it. Strained relations arise in the most instances between large corporations and their employees, because of the many non-cooperative and inefficient supervisors of large groups who think only in terms of economy in the supervision of their departments.

A joint benefit entertainment was held April 29 for the benefit of wounded veterans of Rhoads General Hospital in Utica. Thomas W. Berrigan, our former president and noted press secretary, was chairman. Playing cards have also been sent out by B-79 for distribution among various camps.

Syracuse employers have acquired direct representation on the War Labor Board (region two) by the appointment of Daniel C. Williams, of the Easy Washer Company, as industry member. Mr. Williams was selected as a result of a conference between representatives of the Manufacturers' Association of Syracuse, Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, Associated Industries of New York, Inc., and the National Metal Trades Association.

The contract committee has held many meetings and the company has been notified of our wish to negotiate. I expect by the time this gets into print negotiations will have been completed or under way.

I believe many members think that our officers and the business manager live very placid lives, but those members that have been on committees can attest that much shoe leather, besides gas rations, has been burned up since the snow has left our vicinity. It is quite an occasion when they come home from work, casually eat their supper and do not have to rush off to some committee meeting.

Let us hope the members come to the regular ones.

FRED KING, P. S.

Fluorescent tubes are electron tubes, but electric light bulbs are not.

L. U. NO. 80,
NORFOLK, VA. *Editor:* I regret
to report the death
of Brother J. L.

Morris on April 18, 1945, of a heart attack.

Brothers Wade Curl and "Skinny" Updike are recuperating from accidents and are expected to be back on their respective jobs soon.

Is not the response to the offer of Brother I. G. Martin to organize an electronics class most disheartening to him? He should be given every cooperation by those interested if we are to derive any benefit whatsoever. Why not support the things you vote for? If we support educational movements as well as we support entertainment, we will all be better qualified for our jobs.

A most enjoyable evening was had by all in attendance at the fish and turkey dinners served on Tuesday evening, April 22, at Hurd's place in Princess Anne County. A group of young people sponsored by Business Manager and Mrs. Russell were most entertaining. The picture of the group is most disappointing, and really too hard to identify those of us on it for publication, so let's wait for a better one.

Caught in the act: (Brother D—B—??) Martin actually working—imagine such news!

That's enough from the Lap-over—(where Virginia laps over into Carolina).

E. A. (MACK) McCULLOUGH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 98, *Editor:* Please
PHILADELPHIA, PA. publish the reflections of Rev. Dennis J. Comey, S.J., director of the College of Industrial Relations. Reverend Comey attended the recent dinner sponsored by L. U. No. 98.

I should like to report that on last Saturday evening I attended the dinner sponsored by Local Union B-98, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Just another dinner? Not at all. This party was unique and distinctive—the last word in good taste and decorum. Deserving of all the praise offered by the orators of the evening.

Though I am not usually short of words, I have no hope that I can adequately convey to you the many splendid impressions made on me.

Seventeen hundred people were gathered in the main ballroom of the Broadwood Hotel. All of them maintained a high tone of respectability. They have every reason to be proud of the contribution they made to the whole labor movement.

Wouldn't you expect normally that among 1,700 people there would be at least a half-dozen rowdies? Take my word for it, there was not one. In a crowded lobby, made warmer by the ordinary milling about, there was an atmosphere of gentlemanly and ladylike behavior. No loud shouting. No smart-aleck intent on attracting attention. It was inspiring to meet friends, to observe others meeting their friends, to note the high level of good manners that promised an enjoyable evening.

The dinner itself was nice. I leave it to others who are more expert to measure the excellence of the food. The union members and their friends were much more interesting.

Here is an item. It is natural enough that men should move about to greet old friends. About the time for launching the program of the evening there were approximately 600 people moving from one table to another. Yet, Mr. Hickey was not obliged to try his patience; his second request that all be seated brought perfect order into the huge throng. It required no more than three minutes to win perfect silence.

The speeches were brief, interesting and entertaining. Local 98 made a capital stroke in selecting Mr. McCool, the mayor of Wilkes-Barre, as the toastmaster. He proved that humor is wholesome, clean, uplifting. The roars of laughter that greeted his sallies were eloquent testimony of the inherent decency of the American workingman.

I dare to suspect that the ladies who were present, mothers or daughters, wives or sweethearts, were a bit apprehensive concerning the stage entertainment promised to them. Their anxiety, if any, was quickly dispelled. The show was beautiful, marked by good taste, exhilarat-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ SOMEWHERE IN ITALY



Somewhere in Italy is the Fifth Fighter Squadron. And a very important part of that Fifth Fighter Squadron is its Electrical Department which is composed entirely of I. B. E. W. members. *

Here are two of our boys fighting and lighting "over there." The fellow on the left is Sgt. Prosper Maggy, of Codyville, New York, a member of L. U. No. 781. The other soldier is Pfc. Alfred Zabludovsky, of L. U. No. 479, Beaumont, Texas.

Go to it, boys! Help to get those lights on again "all over the world."

ing. Every woman present must have been happy and proud that "her man" belonged to an organization that could provide her with so hearty a laugh, such cultured and refined entertainment. And the audience reaction was a perfect match for the high tone of the entertainment. It occurred to me that we become accustomed to stock phrases and they lose their meaning. "Ladies and Gentlemen" is such a phrase. The Electrical Workers merited that address. They are ladies and gentlemen.

I am happy to have been invited to be a guest of the Electrical Workers. I have been honored. And I mean that. That dinner has heartened me to work even harder to promote sound labor relations. I am, therefore, indebted to the Electrical Workers. I bow my thanks specifically to Mr. Hickey, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Rogan.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSON, B. M.

L. U. NO. 102, *Editor:* We are PATERNER, N. J. all glad that the fighting in Europe has ended. We hope that Japan will have sense enough to surrender rather than stage a last ditch fight, which will end in defeat anyway.

We were glad to have Brother Burgmeyer at our last meeting. Brother Burgmeyer had been in the Pacific for 28 months and had plenty to tell us. He was home on a 30-day furlough. In spite of all his hardships and a minor injury, Brother Burgmeyer appeared in excellent health. We hope that his good luck will continue, and that all the Brothers will return safe and sound and that we will have a grand "reunion" celebrated in fitting fashion.

We now have Brothers scattered all over the

globe. Recently we had a letter from Oscar Cristiano from Germany. He wrote: "Do not send me any more money orders—money is no good over here." We had a letter from Oresti Cerruti, who spent a long time in India and is now in China. He writes: "People here are dark-skinned. Women still bind their feet. Everyone is poor and ragged, but there is plenty of money. Coolies get paid \$350 a day (Chinese dollars), but a shave costs \$100."

Ray Graf is also in China. Robert Voag and Russell Justesen are in Germany. Harry Richmond is in France. In England we have Robert Biggs, William Almond and W. Pardoe. We understand that Pardoe has been injured, but not seriously we hope. James H. White is somewhere in Europe.

In the U. S. A. are Charles Fontanella, Robert Gow, Ralph Giglio, Fred Bosland, Joe Esser (how do you like Miami, Joe?). Ray Clark is in South Carolina training men for jungle warfare. Charles Ward is home on furlough; so is Dallas Shell. Walter Ellerbrook is in Hawaii and writes that his next letter may come from Tokyo. (Is it true, Walter, that no smoking is permitted in Hawaii for fear of igniting the grass skirts?)

In the South Pacific we have Gordon Simpson and William Lambert. On the high seas are Julian Boronkas, James Costello and E. L. Braun. (Yes, Gene, believe it or not, I finally got another letter written for the WORKER. It pleases me that you look for it. Will try to be regular again.) Don't know the exact location of John Snyder and John Gunta.

Must rush this to the Paterson post office tonight to beat the June 1 deadline.

Let us hope that when this war ends we will succeed in the creation of democratic international machinery to free us from the threat of future wars and that we will so manage our domestic economy and foreign trade as to insure full employment.

PETER HOEDEMAKER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 103, *Editor:* Now that BOSTON, MASS. the war in Europe has been brought to

a close, and the forces of hatred and intolerance have been ignominiously defeated, we here on the home front must never relax in our efforts to see to it that our fighting men in the Pacific, China and India receive all the equipment needed to cut the Japs down.

The members of Local 103 have a particular desire to do all in their power to aid, in view of the fact that many of our boys are engaging the Japs in bloody combat. Very often we hear of heroic acts by our boys, but do not comment too much about their deeds, due to the lack of final confirmation.

We do, however, have a complete story regarding one of our Class D apprentices, namely, Staff Sgt. Robert S. McInerney. Sgt. McInerney is the son of Mike McInerney, one of the real old timers of Local 103. The "sarge" is also the nephew of Ed. McInerney, also of Local 103.

Recently Sgt. McInerney was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for outstanding service with the 20th Bomber Command in India. Although the particular feat or feats which brought the latest citation to Sgt. McInerney were not revealed, it is known that his group had been given a new bomber plane after returning to their base from a bombing mission, possibly indicating that the first plane might have been shot up.

Sgt. McInerney was stationed at Atlantic City, and was graduated from the radar school near Fort Lauderdale, Florida. He was on air patrol against submarines in Florida and the Caribbean Sea; also in Cuba and Alaska. He has been in the China-India theatre of war for more than a year.

We feel quite certain that the members of our local will feel proud upon reading this in the pages of the JOURNAL.

The writer welcomes any information the members may have regarding any of our boys in service.

It is stories such as Sgt. McInerney's that cause us to keep our chins up here at home. May it ever be thus! Good luck, Sgt. Bob

McInerney, wherever you may be. Our best wishes go out to you along with Mom's and Dad's for a quick return home.

HENRY J. HURFORD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA. *Editor:* We are glad to report that alterations to our building, recently purchased, have been started and should be completed when this letter appears.

We are supposed to have our offices moved by June 1, and, rather than spend a considerable amount on complete remodeling, we are having essential alterations made to the east half of the building, which will provide for our necessary offices.

The west half of the building, formerly used as a garage, will be left as is until some future date. We have cleaned it up and are already using this section for our regular meeting.

The remodeling work is under the supervision of the board of trustees. The work will be done as near as possible according to the recommendations of the building committee, who have spent considerable time and effort arranging plans.

We regret that present conditions will not permit us to do a complete job, and it is hoped that we can complete the job very soon. In the meantime, we will be able to move in entirely, and get prepared for postwar activities, which seem to be approaching rapidly, and in large volume.

We are also glad to report that the War Labor Board has rendered a final decision on retroactive pay for our Brothers of the Tampa Electric Company. Back pay will total over \$35,000. The company hopes to have the computations completed and checks distributed the early part of May.

Marine work is still going on, after a slight reduction in the number of employees in one of the yards, but we expect a general reduction some time this summer. There is nothing definite on this as yet.

Anti-union activities in state legislation have been noticeably absent, no doubt owing to the fact that we have an efficient labor committee at Tallahassee; also the fact that the constitutionality of the open shop amendment passed last November is now being decided by the U. S. Supreme Court. We feel much more encouraged than ever that we have an excellent future before us here in Florida.

CHARLES A. SCHULDT, P. S.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. L. U. NO. 130, *Editor:* In a spirited election

which was held on Saturday, February 17, with the use of voting machines, the following officers were elected to administer the affairs of Local B-130 until June, 1946:

Brother F. Dalferes, president; Brother E. Walch, vice president; Brother H. L. Lloyd, financial secretary; Brother O. A. Kempf, recording secretary; Brother V. J. Marino, treasurer; Brother S. G. Dobson, business manager.

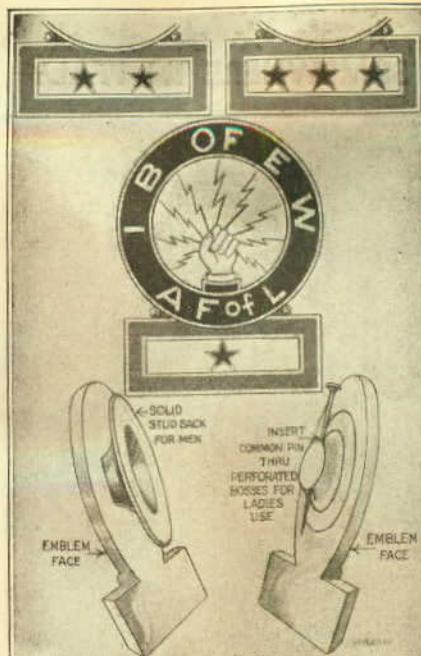
Members elected to the executive board were:

Brother F. Ziegler, Brother George Muller, Brother E. Schmalz, Brother O. V. Kempf, Brother H. Massa, Brother S. Barnes, Brother V. Lala.

On February 23, the new officers were installed and made brief addresses thanking the members for their support and asking for their cooperation during their term of office. Brief addresses were also made by the defeated candidates, thanking their supporters and pledging their loyal cooperation to the new officers.

Local Union B-130 now boasts of a membership of 1,800, and several members who signed the charter are still active in the affairs of our local.

On Saturday, April 14, a dance was held at the Municipal Auditorium under the auspices of the Military Committee, and was largely attended. The funds derived from these affairs are used to assist our Brother members in the armed forces throughout the world, who are sent small sums of equal amount for their own personal use. This feature of our local was



WEAR YOUR SERVICE STAR

The above emblems, designed for I. B. E. W. members having members of their family in the service, are made in plastic, with celluloid lapel button, and for our women members there is an ordinary pin attached, for fastening to the garment. The scarcity of metals for war uses has made it necessary to manufacture the emblems of the above materials. We can furnish them with one, two or three stars, and the price of the emblem is 25 cents.

started over three years ago, and the members are determined to carry it on for the duration of the war.

On August 20, 1944, at a little tavern near Slidell, Louisiana, Brother E. T. Brown was entertained by his fellow workers and officers of Local Union B-130 at a retirement dinner in appreciation of his undying efforts to encourage and advance unionism and the feeling he has had for his Brother members. Brother Brown was general foreman, at the time of his retirement, of the electrical department at Canulet Shippbuilding Company of Slidell, Louisiana, which is engaged in building sea-going salvage tugs, and which received the Navy "E" for efficiency. Brother Brown, who was initiated into our local on February 7, 1919, retired on pension in September, 1944. He has extended an invitation to all Brothers of the I. B. E. W. to stop and visit him at his home in Slidell, Louisiana, whenever in the vicinity.

CHARLES S. MOREL, SR., P. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO *Editor:* The elec-

tronics class of Local 212 got off to a very good start. The enrollment of students comprised about one-third of our membership. We have four very able instructors, including our own Bill Cullen. After attending several classes, I am convinced that Local 212 made a wise selection when they sent Bill to Marquette University.

There has been a falling off in attendance the past two weeks. However, the more hardy ones who complete the series of lectures will have no regrets.

On the subject of attendance, we have had that problem with us for some four or five years at our regular meetings. Sometime back, a committee was appointed to look into this matter of empty seats. No doubt, a barrel of beer and steak sandwiches at each meeting would bring out a crowd. However, what we need is members present at the meeting who have the welfare of 212 foremost in their minds.

The death of our President was quite a shock to us—like most everyone else, we are concerned as to what effect a new man in the White House will have on our efforts for world peace and economic stability. We are probably in for some interesting changes in labor relations.

As I write these lines, the conference at San Francisco gets under way. I hope they make a good job of disposing of Hitler and set up a peace program that will forestall the rising of another Hitler anywhere in the world. It can be done.

VICTOR J. FEINAUER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 309, E. ST. LOUIS, ILL. *Editor:* Praise is often sung for well known people—generals, actors, statesmen, prize fighters—successful people—because it is easy for writers to give attention to those headline names and it must be done, for anything about them makes news.

The man I will write about is not famous, but he should be. He is the best darned lineman's "grunt" there ever was. Flowers are placed on men's graves when they die, but seldom is credit given while they live.

Long of limb, frosty blue eyes (with kind smile wrinkles in their corners), craggy, long face where dry humor lurks in the corners of the mouth. That's "Big John," the best loved grunt that ever sent up a cross arm to any ornery lineman.

Many the apprentice who has learned the kind of things you can't learn in a book about line work—the "get along with the gang" things from "Big John." "Big John's" knots are good knots. He makes a lineman feel like a king and all's well with life.

This affection is not only my own, for many of those who read this will feel the bond of fellowship they have enjoyed with this guy. Unassuming, with a remarkable ability to stay out of friction and controversy (this writer admits a bit of jealousy on that last one). Always "Johnny on the spot" to do his bit, and more, without being ingratiating.

In the lineman's prayer—pay day, four-thirty, and quittin' time—should be added: "Please serve us some more linemen grunts cut off the same pattern as Big John Oltman. (Do I hear a hearty "amen" to that, East St. Louis linemen?)

What I am trying to tell you is that Big John Oltman is a perfect example of a guy who puts a lot into life—service to his fellowmen. May he get a lot out, bless his old heart!

RUSSELL G. IDLE, P. S. for Outside Men.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA. *Editor:* I am thankful now that

my last letter to the WORKER did not get into print on account of paper restrictions conforming to necessary war regulations, because, in the letter, I expressed the feeling that a good member of labor would be elected to the Miami City Commission, Roy Singer, the president of our Central Labor Union here, a candidate who was defeated because members of labor and their wives and children and friends did not exercise their franchise and vote for him. This is quite a contrast to what labor does for its friends in Oakland, Calif. A member of the cooks and waiters there recently ran for council or commission and received better than 3,000 votes more than the combined total of his three or four opponents. We will have to certainly admit that California has something that Florida hasn't got.

The above-mentioned candidate's name is Darsey, out in Oakland.

It is a little late to speak of the great loss of our dear friend, the late President Roosevelt. His untiring efforts to befriend and help the worthy cause of the working people will never be forgotten—by members of organized labor, especially.

I believe that organized labor could build a living monument to this great man if it would take up and carry on with his most cherished effort (the March of Dimes). It could be done very easily and most effectively by seven mil-

lion members of the American Federation of Labor.

Brother Chick Howard, from New York, who has been working in these woods for some time, has been laid up with a bad shoulder. Hope you are soon well again, boy.

It was most regrettable to learn of the death of one of our former members in Knoxville, Tenn., on May 21—Bill Viering, under whom I served the early part of my trade. He was the kind who knew how to do the job and seemingly had that wonderful understanding of mechanics and their problems which has contributed so much to the advancement of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Our sympathy is offered to his wife, Mrs. Mabel Viering, in Glendale, Calif.

Will close after saying that it would be all right if a fellow heard from Fagan—Killian—Meinert—Hamrick—Cartlidge—Knox—Jenkins and many, many more just once in a while.

R. C. TINDELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 387, *Editor:* Local B-PHOENIX, ARIZ. 387 is now on the

map in Arizona. On the first of February of this year, we signed a contract with the Central Arizona Light and Power Company. This is a big step forward for our local. The contract covers all of the employees except the clerical workers, and we feel that it is a very good one for a starter.

Despite loud wails of anguish from Brother Jack Forbush, we elected him our business manager. Jack is busier than the proverbial one-armed paperhanger, and is really getting things done.

I would like to take this opportunity on behalf of Local B-387 to thank the International Representatives who assisted us in our organization and with the contract. They are Brothers "Shack" Shackelford, George Mulkey, Amos Feeley, Gene Gaillac and Les Morrell. Without their able assistance we would never have been able to complete our organization.

The members of this local are on record as favoring the holding of a convention as soon as the war conditions will allow. We feel that the only way to solve all of the problems now confronting organized labor is to meet in convention and iron out the difficulties.

Brother Oliver Diller is now attending the Electronics School in Milwaukee and is getting so darned educated that he doesn't know what to do. He writes very enthusiastic letters about the school and the excellence of the course.

W. A. DONALDSON, R. S.

L. U. NO. 468, *Editor:* A petition by the Connecticut Power Company for review of a directive order issued by the First Regional War Labor Board on October 12, 1944, was denied by the National War Labor Board on February 16 of this year. In denying the request by the company for an oral hearing, the NWLB ruled that the standard maintenance of membership clause be included in the agreement between the company and Local B-468.

The order applies to employees in the stores, service, gas manufacturing and gas distribution departments of the Stamford Division, and provides that all employees who, on October 27, 1944, were members of the union in good standing, and all employees who became members after that date, shall, as a condition of employment, maintain their membership in the union in good standing for the duration of the contract, or until further action of the board.

Following a hearing held in Boston on August 25, 1944, on petitions filed by this local and the company, the NLRB, on September 8, awarded general increases to all employees of the Connecticut Power Company throughout the entire state, and approved a group of minimum rate ranges requested for certain job classifications within the Stamford Division.

In its decision, the board unanimously approved a 12.5-cent per hour maladjustment allowance for operating, and an 11-cent allowance for non-operating employees. The modified allowances were awarded on the basis of the "Little Steel Formula," as modified by the Lever Brothers

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PARIS INCIDENT

Brother Jacques Berne, of L. U. No. 3, New York, sent us the story of an interesting incident a few days ago. Brother Berne has two sons in the Army, Captain D. R. Berne and First Lt. H. G. Berne, as well as a daughter with the American Red Cross, so interesting items are a regular part of his everyday mail.

His son, First Lt. H. G. Berne, wrote him from Paris, that he had just had the opportunity of inspecting Hitler's car. He wrote:

"It is at present located in a garage around the corner from our office. It was captured by the French Army at Berchtesgaden and brought to Paris. It is a 16-cylinder Mercedes Benz, super-charged engine, heavily armored. The glass windows are one inch thick, made up of five laminations. It weighs about five tons and the doors are so heavy that it takes the use of two hands to open it."

Lt. Berne also added that he had sat in Hitler's seat but "got no thrill from that."

doctrine. All rate changes bore the retroactive date of March 26, 1944, and the general wage increases were made retroactive to April 1, 1944, as requested in the original petitions.

Under the ruling, all operating personnel in the Stamford electric generating station received, in addition to rate ranges established by the union and the company, a general 4.5-cent hourly increase, and non-operating employees were granted a 3-cent hourly increase.

Employees of the local gas manufacturing and distribution departments were awarded a general increase representing the difference between the amount used by the new rate ranges established for the various job classifications and the 12.5-cent figure for operating, and the 11-cent figure for non-operating employees.

The underlying purpose of the schedule of minimum rates as originally proposed by the union was to adjust and equalize the wages paid for interrelated jobs within the departments represented by the local, and to provide a basis for efficient and orderly upgrading. The wage schedule was established through comparative study of present practice in other utility companies in the metropolitan area, and provided a substantial upward revision of rates in most job categories.

The further request for general wage increases under the "Little Steel Formula" was prompted by a ruling handed down by the NLRB on February 4, 1944, in a decision granting a five-dollar weekly general increase which had been asked by this local for employees of the Line and Garage Departments. At that time, the Board ruled that the wage policy that the company had been observing, that of offering a 48-hour workweek schedule with pay for a 44-hour minimum week, irrespective of absence on account of sickness and certain other unworked time, was not an acceptable substitute for an actual increase in the base rates of its employees.

In February of this year, we began negotiations on an improved general contract to replace the three separate agreements we now hold covering six departments in this division. A few items remain in dispute, and will be referred to the Regional War Labor Board, but in general the new contract embodies many definite improvements.

Negotiations for wage adjustments have been delayed by a job evaluation study which the company launched here at the beginning of the

NOTICE

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of C. H. McCarthey, card No. 589021, please notify L. U. 324, Long View, Texas, Box 1255.

H. L. RUSSELL, F. S.

year, and plans to eventually extend throughout all its divisions. The results were submitted by the company to the local in March, but it is obvious that a great deal of modification and revision will be required if they are ever to prove acceptable to our membership.

We wish to extend a warm welcome and all possible assistance to the rapidly expanding group of Brothers in the upstate divisions of the Company.

DICK HART, P. S.

L. U. NO. 569,

Editor: L. U. No. B-569 is now among the local unions of the I.B.E.W. that are trying to advance the cause of their membership.

At the instigation of the Electronic School at Marquette University the local decided it would be a good idea to send two members back to school and Brothers Brunkow and Rainey were chosen from a number of applicants as best qualified to teach the classes after they had returned home.

After the return of Brothers Brunkow and Rainey and considerable investigation into the proper and best method to proceed with the classes in electronics, it was decided to participate in the program of the University of California.

Mr. S. N. Le Count was contacted and with his assistance Brothers Brunkow and Rainey were able to secure the type of instruction and classes which would be of the most benefit to the membership. Mr. Le Count has made available the services of Mr. Kamp, mathematical instructor, and Mr. Kipp, who will teach the electronic classes, both being assisted by Brothers Brunkow and Rainey.

The Westinghouse Course as taught at Marquette will be taught to the more than 70 members who have enrolled for the first class.

At the first meeting of the class, which was held April 24, more than 60 members were present and all were very much enthused with the manner in which the classes were started.

The schedule as arranged, calls for a one-hour class on electronics, one hour class of applied mathematics and one-half hour of discussion, picture or lectures. The classes will run for 16 weeks, two and one-half hours per night.

M. L. RATCLIFF, B. M.

L. U. NO. 611,

ALBUQUERQUE,

N. MEX.

Editor: The old familiar saying that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" is as important for union men today as it ever was. Entirely too many union workers are taking an optimistic view of the future. There are a number of anti-labor movements taking form.

The National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce have been formulating a labor law program for presentation to Congress which would, among other things, enact a law protecting individual workers from "union coercion" and for the individual's "right to work," which means outlawing the closed shop. The phrase, "the individual's right to work," has appeal for many unfamiliar with the history of the labor movement and with the disadvantage in some places of the open shop.

A few open shop employers work against the union by favoring the non-union men and discharging union men for trivial mistakes or offenses. Under such conditions it is necessary to have the shop closed to non-union men.

Those who have been interested in the long hard battle organized labor has fought through the years appreciate its value. They remember the many kidnapings and beatings administered to organizers and leaders in the labor movement, the abuse, and in some cases, permanently crippling of men for the offense of handing out union literature; of pickets being shot and the many skilled craftsmen who have been blackballed to the extent that their families went hungry merely because they carried a union card.

Today through the efforts of organized labor it is a different story. Nearly every employer



Members' Leather Pocket Holder

a durable, handsome folder to contain Official Receipts brown or black
35 cents

recognizes labor's right to organize, receive recognition and hold a contract. Now labor has immeasurably better hours, working conditions and wages than in the past.

Labor has had a long, hard fight and labor has won, but there are some deadheads among the workers who had no part in battle who would come in to reap the benefits without even wanting to pay union dues. These are the ones who seek protection as individual workers from "union coercion" and ask for the "right to work." They want the right to reap where others have sown.

Organized labor does not claim credit for all its gains of the last few years. We are deeply indebted to a friendly Administration in Washington, but it was necessary for that Administration to have the unions to work with and the first thing on their program of betterment for the wage earner was to encourage organization.

Everyone recognizes the fact that for satisfactory results in any line of endeavor it must be organized and they are organized and they all resent outsiders who profit from the efforts of the organization but who refuse to carry their share of the load.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor: The first thing which it grieves me to report is the sudden death of Brother Jesse R. Beckwith, more affectionately known as "Happy" among his many friends and Brothers, on February 16, 1945. He is greatly missed among us, not only for being a grand fellow but for his sunny disposition and the best darned storyteller in these parts. At the time of his death he held the office of recording secretary. He was our former business agent, but did not choose to run at the last election. We extend our deepest sympathy to his widow and family.

The office of recording secretary is now being capably filled by Brother William Stolks.

Brother Harold D. Nagel has been given a medical discharge from the Army and is back

MEMBER INVENTS LINDSAY CLAMP

Gerald E. Lindsay, L. U. 663, Milwaukee, has developed a simple clamp that absolutely prevents breakage or pulling apart of sockets. This will be a great help to maintenance men on porcelain and brass sockets. The Lindsay clamp was developed for electrical maintenance men. The lifetime Lindsay clamp, installed in 30 seconds, will prevent further breakage at savings proportionate to your light socket installations. Light socket breakage is eliminated by the steel life-time Lindsay clamp.

working with us again. Brother Sgt. Wendell (Skipp) Smith is home on a 60-day leave after being liberated from a German prison camp. Although his treatment was not as bad as that of some of his buddies, it still wasn't good as he lost 52 pounds while being interned in three German prison camps. He was finally liberated by the Russian Army and has for a souvenir his record while in the prison. Brother Nick Panessidi was home wearing four battle stars and gave us a little talk on some of his travels and experiences while aboard an aircraft carrier where he is serving as an electrician's mate.

Our electronics class has just drawn to a successful close with a good average attendance, high was 36 and 22 were in the final class. The Westinghouse course was used and much credit must be given Brother George Copp, who was our instructor, for the fine job he did.

The reconversion program is slowly getting under way in some of the factories here. The go-ahead has been given on the powerhouse addition as soon as materials are available. This was started before the war. Also several buildings are planned which makes the future look good, although several of the Brothers have gone out of town to work until things pick up around here.

Our regular meetings have been very well attended lately because a percentage assessment has caused an extra amount of interest in the local meetings. There is also a jurisdictional dispute going on between the Building Trades and the U. A. W. A. (A. F. L.) which is being watched closely on a national basis. It appears to the writer (who has been on both sides of the fence) that if we would play ball with the factory workers unions whose membership greatly outnumbered us we would be farther ahead than to keep antagonizing them and keep a sore open all the time.

Let's all get behind the 7th War Loan and give it an extra push so we can make the Japs wish they had never heard of Pearl Harbor.

So with a prayer for the safe return of our boys and girls in the services, for remember that Japan isn't whipped yet and many more lives will be lost before that final victory is ours, I will close this little gab-fest.

ELMER COWDRY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY-HAMMOND, IND.

Editor: Two of our younger members, James Russell and Tony Mazure, recently spent short furloughs at home and Local No. 697 was glad to see them again. Jimmie is with the Seabees, has seen three major engagements and wears three bronze stars denoting same. He spent his furlough with his wife and son and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Russell.

The sudden death of our great friend Franklin D. Roosevelt, left us in a state of sadness. It is hard to realize that this powerful, kindly voice, so sincere, honest and convincing, will never again be heard on the air waves (save by transcription). How wonderful that the voice of this great friend of labor can still be heard in review in the coming years.

This blue-blood aristocrat who might well have led a life of ease at his Hudson River estate, forsook that in his great desire to serve the nation and the little peoples of the earth.

"Greater love hath no man, than that he give up his life for his friend." How true this is of him. He held the toughest and most man-killing job on earth.

A giant oak has fallen in the forest but "He is not dead; he is just away." True, his frail body is in the earth but his spirit and the influence of his great mind and personality and the results of his labors will live and grow in the onward passage of time and be reflected in the great new "Parliament of Man" now planned at San Francisco.

Yes, the little peoples of the world have lost a great true friend, and we of union labor, a champion.

How slimy Hearst, the Pelleys, reactionaries and isolationists must have chuckled when they

heard of his passing—those pro-Nazi rats who have vilified him ever since his first term in office.

Yet as the centuries roll on he will grow in stature long after they have gone into the dust of oblivion.

We can now expect some slanderous attacks and vilification of President Truman from the same sources, and it is up to the American people to smash these lies and liars whenever it can be done.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 835, JACKSON, TENN.

Editor: We hope our Brothers will be happy to hear that Jackson, Tennessee's B-835 is still fighting and working together.

We lost one of our loyal members last month, Mr. L. W. Hudson. Mr. Hudson had been line foreman for Jackson Electric Company for quite a few years. His death was sudden and quite a shock to the town and he is being missed by B-835.

We had our T.V.A. Tenth Wage Conference in Knoxville, Tennessee, the last of March, where "management" and "labor" sits across the conference table. We have received some increase in wages which took effect the first of May. We really appreciate the job that Brothers G. M. Freeman and Ted P. Loftis did in helping us out on our Tenth Wage Conference.

Our business agent, Brother Joe Barham, has been quite busy this year organizing some cooperatives and we have had pretty good luck. However, we have had one that has been pretty hard and we have turned it over to Brother G. M. Freeman. The following is the report of the first round as taken from our local paper. We will let you know in the next issue how it comes out.

"Beginning steps in what may be a test case on the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board of electrical cooperatives and their employees were taken here this morning at a hearing before Examiner H. A. Ruckel, of Washington.

"The hearing held in the Madison County Circuit Court room was between the Gibson County Electric Membership Corporation of Trenton, Tennessee, serving five counties, and the American Federation of Labor's Local Union No. B-835, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"Frank Warmath of Humboldt, attorney for the Gibson County Electric Membership Corporation, submitted that the corporation felt its business was within the State of Tennessee, intrastate rather than in more than one state, interstate, and thus not within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.

"The American Federation of Labor is asking the National Labor Relations Board to hold that the corporation recognize the A. F. of L. union as the sole bargaining agent of employees of the corporation.

"Attending the hearing for the A. F. of L. were C. McMillan of Nashville, G. M. Freeman of Chattanooga, and Joe Barham of Jackson.

"Regional Attorney LeRoy Marceau and Regional Director John F. LeBus of the National Labor Relations Board office at New Orleans were here for the Federal agency.

"The hearing before Judge Ruckel is expected to last three days."

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

BROADCAST TECHNICIANS

(Continued from page 206)

Franklin B. Seville, L. U. 1215; Arnold King, Jr., L. U. 1212; E. C. Duncan, L. U. 1286; N. P. Nelson, L. U. 1221; Lee Dechant, L. U. 715.

Also in attendance but not appearing in the photograph were Brothers George Ives and Charles Willett, both of L. U. 1220.

ELECTRONICS

(Continued from page 199)

flight of electrons emitted from the cathode and traveling to the anode. Nobody has ever seen an electric current. We know that a piece of wire carrying an electric current will deflect a compass needle disposed nearby, and that an exchange of terminals of the wire with respect to the source will cause a reversal of the deflection. An electric current is a motion of electric charges, and the effect on a compass needle would be the same regardless of whether a positive charge were moving from left to right or a negative charge moving from right to left over the needle.

Long before the nature of electricity was discovered, an agreement had to be reached as to what should be called the direction of current. At that time, the direction in which a positive charge would move was called the direction of current. Later studies have shown, however, that, with the exception of electrolytic conduction, an electric current consists of a motion of negative charges in a conductor as well as in the vacuum tube. This is one of the unfortunate examples of a wrong first guess, and we are now finding ourselves faced with the confusing situation that the conventional direction of current is opposite to the actual motion of charges. For the physicist or tube designer, the motion of the electric charges within a tube is, therefore, from cathode to anode, but, for the control engineer or application engineer, the current enters at the anode and leaves at the cathode.

From the discussion so far, it is obvious that current can flow only at the time when the anode is positive with respect to the cathode. Therefore, regardless of whether there are in the gap between the two electrodes any additional means for controlling its characteristics, the tube will exhibit under all circumstances a unidirectional conductivity. From a control point of view, this is decidedly a nuisance. Obviously, a rheostat or switch included in an a-c circuit and suppressing the negative half waves of current is a very undesirable control device. However, this apparent disadvantage is being put to excellent use for the purpose of converting alternating current into direct current. Tubes used in this way are called rectifier tubes. They are available in a wide range of ratings, running from a few microamperes to hundreds of amperes and capable of being included in alternating current circuits using from a few volts to many thousand volts. As will be evident from the description on a preceding page, if the conversion from a-c to d-c is the only purpose, diodes will be sufficient; but, if control over the amount of rectified current is desired at the same time, a triode will have to be used.

The tubes which we shall examine in detail are truly control tubes, that is, they are able to either close a circuit (gaseous tubes), or to close and control the amount of current flowing in the load (vacuum tubes), through the application of a voltage to a third electrode. The mechanical counterpart of the gaseous tube, as already mentioned, is a self-latching contractor or relay, which, however, will have to be considered as capable of carrying current only in one direction. Is it possible to visualize such a mechanical counterpart of the vacuum tube? It is entirely feasible to build a device which will control the amount of current by the application of a voltage to another part of the device. Thus, we could visualize a stack of carbon disks placed in series with the load to be regulated and a solenoid arranged in such a manner as to change the pressure on this stack, as shown in Fig. 5. Then, by application of voltage to the solenoid, the pressure on the stack can be varied and control over the current in the main circuit can be obtained. A similar result could be obtained with a rocking contact voltage regulator, as shown in Fig. 6. Here, too, a regulating resistance can be cut into and out of the circuit by applying a voltage to the device turning the rocking arm.

When comparing the performance of tubes with such devices, it should again be kept in

BELL'S WAGE STRUCTURE

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substandard fall below comparable industry brackets as established for the area. The "stabilizing range" for the bracket may be 15 per cent above the most frequent high rate. Comparable industries are office machine jobs—PBX for traffic, similar jobs in other industries for commercial, and metal trades group for plant (or any craft of the highest skill which, on other considerations, the board holds to be comparable). You can't add 15 per cent to the highest rate you find for a comparable bracket, but the 15 per cent additional is allowed on the "most frequent high" if there are isolated higher rates above the "most frequent high."

Intra-Plant (in this case the word plant means company or industry) inequalities will be adjusted by wage increases if economic conditions in the community justify, or if the differential against you is out of line. Non-Bell companies will be increased at least part way to Bell, and inter-Bell rates will be adjusted by raising lower Bell employees closer to higher rates in other Bell companies. Drastically low areas, such as south and southwest, will get extra raises under the narrowing of differential. Low schedules of one company which is contiguous to a high paid area of another telephone company may be raised at least part way to higher rate if economic conditions warrant.

Any and all of these avenues may be utilized one after another to establish a case for wage increases.

So-called fringe issues—vacations, night differentials, etc.—follow usual industry practice. There will probably be distinction between Bell and non-Bell in these matters.

Non-Bell Cases—These principles and policies were worked out for Bell companies. There has been no definite announcement as to policy in non-Bell cases, although the panel has passed on some cases. It is likely the formula will be the same as far as applicable, as the employer "ability to pay" argument will not get much consideration. The dilemma of comparative wages will not exist, as the yardstick of record will be Bell wages. Mr. Davis gave a somewhat cautious preview: "Some, but not all, of the difference between Bell and independent wages will be wiped out."

mind that the tube will pass current only in one direction.

If there are mechanical devices available, such as discussed in the preceding paragraph, the actions of which are entirely comparable to that obtained by a tube, then, obviously, the question arises, why is so much fuss being made over electron tubes? Tubes must have some advantages over the devices just described if they are to perform the many tasks which we are reading about.

This material is reprinted from "Introduction to Electronics," written by Mr. Walther Richter, electrical engineer, Engineering Development Division, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. The above material was published and copyrighted in 1945 by Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as one of their series of employee educational booklets. The JOURNAL gratefully acknowledges Allis-Chalmers' permission to reproduce this material.

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I. B. E. W. MOURNS

(Continued from page 197)

about it" by engineering proper plans to benefit laboring men and women; and

Whereas the President has gone to his eternal reward; therefore let it be

Resolved, That Local Union B-84, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, stand in silent tribute for one minute;

That copies of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and copies be sent to the labor publications and a copy be sent to the family of the President.

Passed this 12th day of April, 1945, in regular meeting assembled, four hours after the President's tragic passing.

C. E. LANCASTER,
Recording Secretary.

Poughkeepsie

With the recent loss of our beloved President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, we, the members of L. U. No. 215, located in Dutchess County, New York, the home of our great President, have suffered a great loss.

The home of our beloved President is located just six miles north of the City of Poughkeepsie, and, in the full sense of the word, he was a friend and neighbor. It has been our pleasure in the past to be in close personal contact with him, and of this we are justly proud and thankful. In his loss the people of the Nation have suffered a crushing blow. To the members of Local 215, this loss is overwhelming.

May he find rest in the eternal care of his fathers.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE MEEHAN,
Press Secretary.

New Orleans

Whereas the Supreme Master of the universe has seen fit to call to the great beyond his excellency the President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt; and

Whereas in his demise this Nation has suffered the loss of its chief and outstanding statesman, the peoples of the world its foremost leader as a prince of peace, his wife a kind and loving husband, his children a devoted father, and labor the best friend it ever had; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. B-130, offer their deepest sympathy and condolence in this great hour of tragedy to the bereaved family and the Nation at the passing of our beloved President.

F. J. DALFERES, S. G. DOBSON, Sr.,
President. Business Manager.
H. L. LLOYD, C. MOREL, Sr.,
Financial Secretary. Press Secretary.
Committee.



IN MEMORIAM

Otto Gotsch, L. U. No. 1

Initiated September 5, 1916

William A. Carroll, L. U. No. 1

Initiated July 27, 1923

Joseph A. Brown, L. U. No. 1

Initiated May 12, 1903

William Finn, L. U. No. 1

Initiated May 9, 1941

Frank Reynolds, L. U. No. 1

Initiated December 18, 1944

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Electrical Workers, Local No. 1, record the passing of our worthy Brothers; and

Whereas in the passing of these Brothers Local No. 1 has lost true and loyal members whose kind deeds and noble characters will be remembered most by those who knew them best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to their bereaved families who mourn their loss in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we, in our meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy written into the minutes of our local and our charter draped for a period of 30 days.

JOHN T. MEINERT,
M. J. LYNG,
LEO J. HENNESSEY,

St. Louis, Mo.

Committee

Alfred Hensing, L. U. No. 2

Reinstated October 13, 1943

Louis Bockoff, L. U. No. 2

Initiated July 15, 1927

With deepest sorrow we, the members of L. U. No. 2, record the passing of our Brothers, Alfred Hensing and Louis Bockoff; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their families by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM WAGNER,
HARRY KIRKENDALL,
HAROLD BOECKSTIEGEL,

St. Louis, Mo.

Committee

M. W. McCulloch, L. U. No. 9

Initiated September 1, 1903, in L. U. No. 117

Millard Block, L. U. No. 9

Reinitiated June 17, 1919, in L. U. No. 49

William H. Hinze, L. U. No. 9

Initiated July 8, 1916

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from their earthly labors the above-named members and esteemed co-workers in our Local Union No. B-9; and

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers offer a tribute to the memory of our late Brothers, who have been such loyal members of our Brotherhood and country and who have always been our faithful friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of this Local Union No. B-9 and the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be hereby extended to their bereaved families.

JOHN LAMPING,
THOMAS CURRAN
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Swen Torsten Unger, L. U. No. 17

Initiated January 22, 1942

Harvey L. Bland, L. U. No. 17

Initiated March 19, 1906

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the membership of L. U. No. B-17, record the death of our departed friends and Brothers, Harvey L. Bland and Swen Torsten Unger; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of the Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to their

memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. E. CUNNINGHAM,
FRANK DONAHUE,
CLARENCE COUGER,
Detroit, Mich. Committee

J. O. Parker, L. U. No. 18

Reinitiated March 19, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother J. O. Parker; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived Local Union B-18 of a loyal and respected member; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Parker in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Parker, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal. Requiescat in pace.

F. A. STROBEL,
GUS KOEPKE,
EVAN HUGHES,
Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

Leo A. Miller, L. U. No. 23

Initiated March 30, 1937 in L. U. No. 110

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on April 10, 1945, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother Leo Miller;

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

WILLIAM FEEHAN,
Welfare Chairman
St. Paul, Minn.

Joseph Chambers, L. U. No. 41

Initiated January 19, 1915

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local B-41, Buffalo, N. Y., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay our tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother Joseph Chambers, whom God in His infinite wisdom saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas who wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy to be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM SCARVELL,
EDWARD J. WILSON,
WILLIAM P. FISHER,
Buffalo, N. Y. Committee

F. Earl Wright, L. U. No. 46

Reinitiated December 8, 1937

It is with deep regret that the membership of Local No. 46, Seattle, Washington, notes the passing of Brother F. Earl Wright; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be mailed to the family of the deceased, a copy spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Worker, and that our charter be draped for the proper period.

GEO. OLIVER,
HANS SCHECHERT,
E. C. DANIELSON,
MORRIS MOSKOWITZ,
M. C. HORNBECK,
Seattle, Wash. Committee

J. D. DeMoney, L. U. No. 66

Initiated October 7, 1937

E. Austin, Sr., L. U. No. 66
Initiated November 11, 1912

J. J. Mackey, L. U. No. 66

Initiated September 25, 1928

Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brothers J. J. Mackey, J. D. DeMoney and E. Austin, Sr.

Brother Mackey died in performance of his duties, Brother DeMoney, who was serving with the Seabees was killed in action, Brother Austin had been a loyal I. B. E. W. member for 32 years.

Whereas in the passing of these Brothers, Local Union B-66 has lost true and loyal members; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to their bereaved families in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to their memory, and that the members stand in silence for one minute.

M. L. CHALMERS,
C. G. MILLIGAN,
J. C. WINFREY,
Houston, Texas. Committee

L. A. Thoreen, L. U. No. 77

Initiated December 4, 1934

Luther Wells, L. U. No. 77

Reinitiated September 1, 1936

J. D. LeClair, L. U. No. 77

Reinitiated September 1, 1936

William Engberg, L. U. No. 77

Initiated August 4, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 77, mourn the death of our Brothers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay these Brothers tribute by expressing our heartfelt sympathy to their families; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, and be recorded in the minutes of our local, also a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

GEORGE RAUCH,
H. H. BROOKS,
R. R. CROMBY,
Seattle, Wash. Committee

Henry Xavier Davis, L. U. No. 84

Reinitiated March 7, 1937

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, L. U. No. 84, record the passing on of our Brother, Henry X. Davis; and

Whereas those of us who knew him well have lost a sincere friend, and he will be sadly missed by his associates, we would express the deepest sympathy to his loved ones, and assure them that we share their sorrow, for he was our Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 84 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Davis, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

S. C. MANN, Chairman.
C. H. GUNN.
C. L. LAMBERT,
Atlanta, Ga. Committee

Herman Nesper, L. U. No. 100

Initiated August 25, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 100, record the passing of our Brother, Herman Nesper; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

V. E. HUGHES,
Business Manager

Fred Wilcox, L. U. No. 107

Reinitiated September 4, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local B-107, mourn the death of Brother Fred Wilcox.

To his many friends his friendliness and cheerful disposition will always be an inspiration, and we wish to express the grateful feelings of honor and satisfaction we have shared in his companionship; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy spread upon our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

CLAUDE R. BRIGHT,
EDWARD BAILEY,
JACK SCHNEIDER,
Grand Rapids, Mich. Committee

Thomas L. Wierschem, L. U. No. 125

Initiated November 27, 1942

Edward W. Ostlund, L. U. No. 125

Initiated November 13, 1942

William P. Gould, L. U. No. 125

Initiated November 4, 1941

Theodore Olsen, L. U. No. 125

Initiated June 27, 1941

The membership circle of Local Union No. B-125 has again been broken, and we must record the passing onward of four of our Brothers. Those who knew them well have lost sincere friends, and they will be sadly missed by their associates.

We would express the deepest sympathy to their loved ones, and assure them that we share their sorrow, for they were our Brothers.

The charter of Local Union B-125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of our Brothers and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to the bereaved families and to our Journal for publication.

FLOYD D. PARKER,
FRED E. HOFFMAN,
D. N. MOREY,
Portland, Ore. Committee

W. D. Franklin, L. U. No. 136

Initiated February 15, 1942

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union B-136, I. B. E. W., record the untimely passing of our friend and Brother, W. D. Franklin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CHARLES HARVES,
Birmingham, Ala. Recording Secretary

Joseph Skwarek, L. U. No. 160

Reinitiated July 18, 1940

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union B-160, I. B. E. W., record the death March 28, 1945, of our departed friend and Brother, Joseph Skwarek; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. E. LEONARD,
Minneapolis, Minn. Business Manager

J. H. B. Fletcher, L. U. No. 175

Initiated June 15, 1942

Whereas Brother J. H. B. Fletcher, one of our younger members, met an untimely death by an automobile accident at Clinton, Tenn., on March 9, 1945; and

Whereas Brother Fletcher had mastered his craft as an apprentice in this local union under the watchful care and instruction of the older members of Local 175, finally being advanced to the status of a journeyman member about three years ago; and

Whereas Brother Fletcher's fine characteristics entwined him in our hearts, and his loss will be keenly felt; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deep brotherly sympathy to the bereaved family in this hour of sorrow and lay in a corner of our hearts a lingering memory of our departed Brother.

GRADY McARTHUR, SR.,
E. E. McDANIEL,
R. H. DUNCAN,
Chattanooga, Tenn. Committee

O. B. Almvig, L. U. No. 191

Reinitiated April 22, 1929

Whereas God, in His Divine Providence, has called from his earthly labor to his heavenly reward Brother O. B. Almvig, a member and long-time co-worker of Local 191; and

Whereas Brother Almvig, while in the electrical contracting business always ran his business on a union basis even though it made him unpopular with his competitors; and

Whereas in later years he served this local as business manager until his health forced him to retire; and

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union 191, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, offer a tribute to the memory of one who has been a loyal member of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand for one minute in silent prayer in commemoration of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be mailed to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in tribute to his memory.

W. S. GALLANT,
R. GEDDIS,
J. E. HITCH,
Everett, Wash. Committee

Arnold F. Betcher, L. U. No. 193

Initiated May 23, 1931

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 193, record the death of our departed friend and Brother, Arnold F. Betcher; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of the Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

KARL BITSCHENAUER,
Springfield, Ill. Business Manager

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 195 be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal HERMAN J. SCHENDEL, Milwaukee, Wis. Recording Secretary

Almond Boie, L. U. No. 196

Initiated September 5, 1940

It is with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-196 I. B. E. W., record the passing of a worthy member, Brother Almond Boie, on March 30, 1945.

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

FRED W. HAXEL,
Rockford, Ill. Recording Secretary

George H. Gardham, L. U. No. 213

Initiated February 14, 1921

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we the members of Local Union B-213, record the passing of our friend and Brother, George H. Gardham. Those of us who knew him and worked with him feel his loss keenly; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; that we, the members of Local Union B-213, stand for one minute in silent meditation as our tribute to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union B-213 and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

B. J. YARD,
F. PLANTEC,
M. GRAYBURN,
Vancouver, B. C. Committee

Joe W. Burson, L. U. No. 226

Initiated August 10, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the death of Brother Joe W. Burson.

Brother Burson was killed in action March 13, 1945, in Germany while serving with the armed forces.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; a copy sent to the family, and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

HAROLD G. BATES,
Topeka, Kans. Recording Secretary

Claude Kittredge, L. U. No. 252

Reinitiated April 11, 1923

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 252, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother Claude Kittredge; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, we as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 252, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 252 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

MILTON SIETING,
Ann Arbor, Mich. Press Secretary

Arthur M. Gaustad, L. U. No. 292

Initiated July 14, 1912

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-292, record the sudden passing of our dear friend and Brother, Arthur M. Gaustad.

Whereas in the death of Brother Gaustad, we have lost a true friend of many years' standing as well as a loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

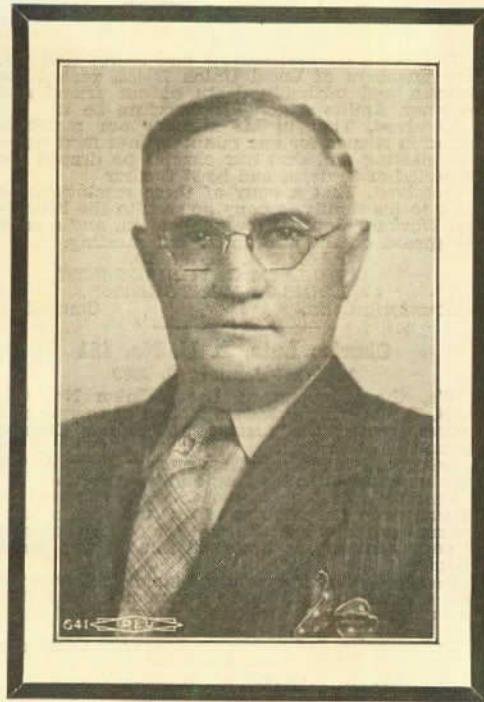
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

EDWARD J. CONWAY,
Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

Edwin A. Ables, L. U. No. 302

Initiated June 24, 1942

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-302, record the death in active service of our friend and Brother, Edwin A. Ables, who made the supreme sacrifice on April 3, 1945, by giving his life for his country.

**Charles Lutz, L. U. No. 481**

Initiated January 6, 1909

Another spoke is missing from the wheel of membership of L. U. No. 481, Indianapolis, Indiana, with the passing of Brother Charles Lutz on April 27, 1945.

Brother Lutz was initiated into Local No. 481, January 6, 1909, and he had been a very active member since that time. He served as business manager of Local No. 481 in 1917-18, was manager of the Electrical Workers' Labor Temple Association from 1919 to 1924, served as assistant business manager in the Miami, Florida, local in 1925-26, and was again elected business manager of Local Union No. 481 in 1926 and served in this capacity until 1938. During the course of his career, he served as president of the Indianapolis Central Labor Union, the Marion County Building Trades Council, the Labor Non-Partisan Political Action League of Indianapolis, the Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 481, and was an executive board member of the Union Labor paper.

As a member he was always willing to serve on committees and act as delegate to labor bodies and conventions. He was the type of member who was a union man of the old school, and will be greatly missed by his associates and Brother members.

ROY CREASEY,
Indianapolis, Ind. Press Secretary

Clinton L. Norris, L. U. No. 195

Initiated April 16, 1932

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother Clinton L. Norris to his heavenly home; and

Whereas Local Union No. 195 mourns the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this earth of our dearly beloved Brother Clinton L. Norris; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., express its deepest sympathy to the family of Brother Clinton L. Norris who are left to mourn his loss; and be it further

We extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and share with them their grief; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sorrowing family and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union B-302, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

E. A. LAWRENCE,
Richmond, Calif.
Secretary

Alva Garretson, L. U. No. 304

Initiated June 13, 1941

In the hour of sadness which accompanies the passing of life from this earth, members of B-304 record the passing of Brother Alva Garretson with respect and a deep feeling of sympathy for his bereaved family and friends.

We therefore in meeting assembled stand one minute in silent reverence, and shall drape our charter for 30 days in reverence to his memory. This shall be recorded and copies sent to his family and the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

CECIL P. MORGAN,
Topeka, Kans.
Recording Secretary

George Whitmarsh, L. U. No. 332

Reinitiated October 7, 1941

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, George Whitmarsh; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Whitmarsh Local Union No. 332 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days to pay tribute to his memory, and that we extend our sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

A. H. BURRONE,
GEORGE A. MITCHELL,
A. CELLI,
San Jose, Calif.
Committee

John C. Buford, L. U. No. 340

Initiated February 28, 1937

The members of Local Union No. 340 regret to record the loss of our Brother John C. Buford, technician, fifth grade, who was killed in the service of his country January 10, 1945, in the Pacific theater of war. He entered the service March 3, 1941, and was the first member of our local to be killed in action. His father, C. C. Buford, is a local electrical contractor.

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to his family and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family and to the Journal for publication, and a copy recorded in our minutes.

RAY J. LENARZ,
ORLIN BEDIGREW,
ARTHUR H. COLE,
Sacramento, Calif.
Committee

David L. Jarboe, L. U. No. 405

Initiated October 9, 1940

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local No. 405, record the untimely death of our Brother, David L. Jarboe; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local No. 405, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

L. C. SCHUKNECHT,
GEORGE BARTA,
HARRY MARTIN,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Committee

James F. Buckelew, L. U. No. 456

Reinitiated June 22, 1942

Local B-456 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers records with profound sorrow the passing of Brother James F. Buckelew who was killed in action in Germany while fighting to preserve the traditions of his beloved country. So that his family and legion of friends might enjoy a free and democratic life, Brother Buckelew gave his life to this cause, and from this realization comes that great consolation which relieves the sting of death. No tribute can we pay him to match the tribute he has paid us.

Whereas it is deemed fitting and proper that the members of Local B-456 offer their tribute to the memory of our departed Brother for his loyalty to our Brotherhood and country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be hereby extended to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to his family,

and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

JULIUS E. KAMPF,
New Brunswick, N. J.
Financial Secretary

Karl Scherer, L. U. No. 465

Initiated October 26, 1942

Harry W. Brooks, L. U. No. 465

Initiated May 29, 1944

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-465, record the passing of our Brothers, Harry W. Brooks and Karl Scherer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to their bereaved families.

J. R. MITCHELL,
O. D. BROWN,
C. D. FOSS,
San Diego, Calif.
Committee

Emilio Antonelli, L. U. No. 468

Initiated May 11, 1943

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-468, record the sudden and untimely death of our friend and Brother, Emilio Antonelli; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his memory our members stand in silence for one minute at our next regular meeting and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

FRANK A. HOWARD,
WILLIAM C. VONDERLIETH,
LOUIS A. MONTOGNENO,
Stamford, Conn.
Committee

Charles Lutz, L. U. No. 481

Initiated January 6, 1909

We, the members of Local Union No. 481, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Charles Lutz; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY CREAMSEY,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Financial Secretary

John Jackola, L. U. No. 494

Initiated August 8, 1941

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John Jackola; and

Whereas Local Union No. 494 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost by the sudden death of Brother Jackola a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 494 hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That the membership extend its sympathy to the family of our late Brother in this their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
EMIL BROETLER,
ARDEN FENSEL,
GEORGE SPATH,
JOHN BERST,
GEORGE KAISER,
Milwaukee, Wis.
Committee

Joseph F. Dyer, L. U. No. 508

Initiated March 11, 1943

It is with a genuine sense of sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 508 record the passing from this life of Brother Joseph F. Dyer. He is the first known member of this local union to make the supreme sacrifice in this war. Although Brother Dyer was one of the younger members of 508, being with us only a little over one year before entering the armed forces, it is with profound feeling that we honor his memory and pay tribute to his patriotism and courage, and, in reverent recognition thereof, be it

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. 508 stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to his memory, and that the charter of Local Union No. 508 be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Dyer's family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy

be furnished to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

W. L. FERRELL,
E. R. SPEED,
W. R. STEINER,
Savannah, Ga.
Committee

Emmitt J. Wood, L. U. No. 525

Initiated July 21, 1919, in L. U. No. 488

Whereas it is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 525, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Emmitt J. Wood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ARTHUR R. KELLY,
Danbury, Conn.
Recording Secretary

Edward Leahy, L. U. No. 532

Initiated December 6, 1944

With a feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the membership of Local Union No. 532, record the death of our departed friend and Brother, Edward Leahy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Journal of the Electrical Workers for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. H. GLENN,
Billings, Mont.
Recording Secretary

Stephen C. Nelson, L. U. 550

Initiated November 14, 1944

We, the members of L. U. No. 550, I. B. E. W., with deep sorrow and regret, record the death of Brother Stephen C. Nelson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our condolences to his bereaved family at this time; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

FRED E. RUSH,
Gary, Ind.
Recording Secretary

Eugene J. Foley, L. U. No. 565

Reinitiated October 19, 1916, in L. U. No. 37

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-565, record the death of Brother Eugene J. Foley.

Whereas in the death of our late Brother Eugene J. Foley, we wish to express our deep sorrow to his family and relatives in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy spread on the minutes of the local union; and be it further

Resolved, That the assembled members in meeting stand for one minute in reverent silence.

HARRY E. SMITH,
Bridgeport, Conn.
Recording Secretary

Carl R. Bell, L. U. No. 615

Initiated October 1, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Carl R. Bell, it is with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 615, record the passing of our friend and Brother.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy be sent to the family of the late Brother Bell, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

JOSEPH BALLARD,
GLEN O. HUBBARD,
ORVILLE M. SARGEANT,
Kansas City, Mo.
Committee

William E. Garland, L. U. No. 618

Initiated April 1, 1939

George L. Wales, Jr., L. U. No. 618

Initiated June 13, 1939

It is with a feeling of deep sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 618 records the passing of our Brothers, George L. Wales, Jr., and William E. Garland.

Brother Wales was a first lieutenant in the A.A.F. and made the supreme sacrifice while serving his country as a test pilot at Wright Field. He was a graduate of Ames University, and, in spite of his youth, was known to be a brilliant workman and an asset to our organization. Loved by all who knew him, he will long be remembered as a true Brother, as will Brother Garland, a loyal and respected member of our local; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our sincere and heartfelt sympathy

to their bereaved relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to their families and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our beloved Brothers.

M. S. McMILLAN,
JOHN C. KENNEDY,
R. A. FREDRICKSON,

Omaha, Nebr. Committee

Bernard Hudson, L. U. No. 649

Initiated March 27, 1936

It is with a feeling of deep emotion that we, the members of Local Union B-649, transcribe in our minutes that Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called our beloved and respected Brother, Lt. Bernard Hudson, from the service of his country to service in the great beyond.

We shall meet but we shall miss him, there will be one vacant chair. All who knew him loved him and respected him. We shall miss you, Bernard, but you will always live in our memories.

At our last meeting, Friday, March 23, 1945, the membership stood with bowed heads in silent tribute to his memory.

We wish to express our sincere sympathy to the wife and family of Brother Hudson; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife and family of Brother Hudson; that the resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the local union, and that a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the local union charter be draped for 30 days.

L. J. PRULLAGE,
JULIUS VOSS,
THEO C. SHEPPARD,

Alton, Ill. Committee

Wilbur Boyle, L. U. No. 675

Initiated March 2, 1937

The members of L. U. No. 675 were confronted with sad news at our last meeting, the death of Brother Wilbur Boyle, in the service of his country. He is the first of our members to make the supreme sacrifice. While we will be deprived forever of his presence at meetings, nevertheless, we feel that he will be there. That gold star will always be a reminder to us that he died fighting for freedom, that we owe it to him and all who have made the supreme sacrifice to see that the principles for which they fought are carried on; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

V. J. TIGHE.
Elizabeth, N. J. Recording Secretary

William Riordan, L. U. No. 702

Reinitiated August 30, 1934, in L. U. No. B-702

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-702, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, William Riordan, who passed away March 11, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

J. O. JONES,
C. C. HEILIG,
J. S. CARROLL,

West Frankfort, Ill. Committee

Horace Cavanagh, L. U. No. 713

Initiated March 16, 1942

Samuel Grant, L. U. No. 713

Initiated April 13, 1944

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brothers, Horace Cavanagh and Samuel Grant; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR WIEGAND,
EDWARD ENGELBRECHT,
CLARENCE HOLOC,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Robert A. Mason, L. U. No. 716

Initiated July 1, 1942

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 716, add to our casualty list another of our beloved Brothers, Sgt. Robert A. Mason, who was killed in action

in Belgium on March 1, 1945, giving his life for the cause of freedom; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family in this, their greatest hour of sorrow, and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy sent to the family of our departed Brother.

L. C. EVANS,
H. L. ROBINSON,
CHARLES E. HARVEY,

Houston, Texas. Committee

William S. Creamer, L. U. No. 744

Initiated November 12, 1937

"In My Father's house are many mansions."

Whereas our dearly beloved Brother, Bill Creamer, departed this life on April 16, 1945, there is joy mingled with the sorrow of the members of this local—sorrow over the loss of our Brother and joy in the knowledge that he has entered a better life where "There will be no more pain, neither sorrowing, nor sighing."

Nevertheless, we cannot help but join his loved ones in mourning his untimely passing, and live with the hope that we shall one day meet again; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory, and that the members stand in silence for one minute at each meeting in the period; and be it further

Resolved, That the original of these resolutions be sent to his beloved ones, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

JOHN J. CLARK,
ALBERT S. DAWSON,
CARL T. PORR,
GEORGE J. RAY,
GEORGE E. RICKER,

Philadelphia, Pa. Executive Board

Thomas A. Meehan, L. U. No. 747

Initiated July 8, 1941

With deepest sorrow we, the members of Local Union B-747, record the passing of our Brother, Sgt. Thomas A. Meehan, Technician, fourth grade, who was killed in action in Germany on March 2, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our sincere sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and our charter draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

JAMES S. PORTER,
New Haven, Conn. Recording Secretary

L. P. Kuykendall, L. U. No. 752

Initiated December 17, 1942, in L. U. No. 66

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the death of Brother L. P. Kuykendall; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be entered upon the minutes of our local union.

R. L. MILES,
D. F. SHERIDAN,
F. A. KELLY,

Houston, Texas Committee

Fletcher L. Cash, L. U. No. 816

Initiated January 10, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-816, record the passing of our Brother, Fletcher L. Cash, who passed so suddenly from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union B-816, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of our regular meeting.

JAMES A. MCKAY,
RAY S. SHEPARD,
BENNIE A. WARD,

Paducah, Ky. Committee

L. W. Hutcherson, L. U. No. 835

Initiated May 1, 1941

The members of Local B-835 mourn the passing of Brother L. W. Hutcherson, and extend their most sincere sympathy to the family and friends of our Brother.

Brother Hutcherson was not only one of our

most staunch members but a highly esteemed friend and neighbor in this community.

As a token of our high regard for our Brother, this expression is printed in the Electrical Workers' Journal and our charter will be draped for 30 days.

W. O. SMITH,
LEON DRUGGER,
GRANT MULKINS,
Committee

Jackson, Tenn.

Frank H. Duggan, L. U. No. 846

Initiated March 4, 1938

Chester H. Talley, L. U. No. 846

Initiated May 5, 1944

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-846, record the passing of our Brothers, Frank H. Duggan and Chester H. Talley; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local B-846, pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in respect to their memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be sent to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our records, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to their memories.

H. N. BELL,
Business Manager

Alvin M. Collins, L. U. No. 982

Initiated December 15, 1941

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst one of our true members, Brother Alvin M. Collins; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived Local Union B-982 of a loyal and true member before he entered the service of our country; now therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our sympathy to the family of Brother Collins; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

C. R. VANDIGRIFF,
Jacksonville, Fla. Committee

Isaac N. Cockerham, L. U. No. B-995

Initiated October 21, 1942

Edward M. Hardy, L. U. No. B-995

Initiated September 12, 1940

Whereas God, in His divine providence, has called from his earthly labor to eternal rest Brothers Isaac N. Cockerham and Edward M. Hardy; and

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that members of this Local Union No. B-995, of the I. B. E. W., offer a tribute to the memory of our late Brothers, who have been loyal and faithful friends to all who knew them; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the members of this Local Union No. B-995, and the members of the I. B. E. W., go to their families; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of the departed Brothers, a copy spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that the members of this local stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to their memory.

L. C. MARTIN,
D. S. INGRAM,
PAUL F. DAUTERIVE,
Baton Rouge, La. Committee

Bruce H. Franks, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated April 1, 1943

Edward Beck, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated June 8, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brothers, Edward Beck and Bruce H. Franks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to their memories by expressing to their relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ernest R. Drake, L. U. No. 1062

Initiated November 20, 1942

This is to notify you of the death of one of our Brothers, Ernest R. Drake, of West Main street, Patchogue, L. I., who died April 3, 1945.

We have draped our charter for a 30-day period.

FRANK R. LE PIE,
Recording Secretary
ROBERT HAYARD,
President

W. D. Yeoman, L. U. No. 1095*Reinitiated November 9, 1933*

We record the death of this, our Brother, in sorrow and regret; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to our official Journal, and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

DENNIS NEVILLE,

Toronto, Ontario

Recording Secretary

John Salisbury, L. U. No. 1096*Initiated December 31, 1940*

The reported death of John Salisbury, who lost his life in the armed forces, has brought to L. U. B-1096, of Pawtucket, R. I., a sense of real and personal sorrow.

Those of us who knew and had the pleasure of working with him feel his loss keenly; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local union, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy sent to the family of our departed Brother.

HENRY B. CONNOLLY,

President

EMIL P. BRIERE,

Recording Secretary

Byrl Atkinson, L. U. No. 1112*Initiated May 26, 1943*

In the hour of deep sorrow and sadness, we regret the passing away of one of our members, Byrl Atkinson, of Local Union No. B-1112.

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

WILLIAM CRAGUN,

BURTON LOY.

Jonesboro, Ind.

Committee

John A. Borkenhagen, L. U. No. 1161*Initiated March 3, 1942***Benny Barr, L. U. No. 1161***Initiated January 9, 1941*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brothers, Sgt. John A. Borkenhagen and Pvt. Benny Barr, and no man can say they lacked loyalty to their flag for which they fought or doubted the justice and cause for which they gave their lives.

Whereas in the passing of our Brothers, Local B-1161 lost true and loyal members whose kind deeds and noble characters will be remembered by those who knew them best; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to their bereaved families and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of our departed Brothers, a copy spread on the minutes of Local B-1161, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation as a tribute to the memory of our deceased Brothers.

LLOYD R. RITTER,

President

MICHAEL J. LAPUTKA,

Vice President

THEODORE T. KLEES,

Recording Secretary

HERMAN HOPP,

Financial Secretary

RICHARD H. MILLS,

Treasurer

Military Committee:

Charles Esayan,

George F. Schluchteres, Jr.,

R. S. Reimer, Jr.

Press Secretary:

P. William Yeager,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Joseph A. Kernan, Jr., L. U. No. 1238*Initiated December 11, 1940*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-1238, record our first casualty of World War II, the passing of our beloved Brother, Technical-Sergeant Joseph A. Kernan, Jr., who was killed in action over Luzon on March 7.

Whereas we wish to extend to his wife and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ARCHIE V. BROWNING,

Baton Rouge, La. President

Caleb Duell, L. U. No. 1249*Initiated January 25, 1943***Clifford Lesoine, L. U. No. 1249***Initiated November 2, 1942*

With deepest sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union 1249, record the passing of our Brothers, Caleb Duell and Clifford Lesoine, the last having given his life in the service of his country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand for one minute in silent tribute to their memory; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and a copy be sent to the families of our departed Brothers as an expression of our sympathy.

ELMER WAHL,**FLOYD W. CURTIS,****WILLIAM GILBERT,**

Committee

Syracuse, N. Y.

Frank Mayhew, L. U. No. 1326*Initiated April 17, 1943*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. 1326, I. B. E. W., record the death of Brother Frank Mayhew; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathies; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for 30 days.

LEO G. PORTER,

Recording Secretary

Wilkin Bookstaver, L. U. No. 1338*Initiated January 21, 1943*

We, the members of L. U. No. B-1338, with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Wilkin Bookstaver; and therefore be it

Resolved, That, in tribute to his memory, we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-1338, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. B-1338 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in his memory.

M. HOOGERYDE,

Recording Secretary

Paterson, N. J.

Obediah Bryan Thrasher, L. U. No. 1361*Initiated May 1, 1944*

Whereas God, in His divine providence, has called from his earthly labor to eternal rest Brother Obedia Bryan Thrasher; and

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of this Local Union No. B-1361, of the I. B. E. W., offer a tribute to the memory of our late Brother, who has been a loyal and faithful friend to all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the members of this Local Union No. B-1361 and the members of the I. B. E. W. go to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy spread upon the minutes of our local, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that the members of this local stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

EDWARD B. CURRAN,

Recording Secretary

Pekin, Ill.

Charles L. Lauer, L. U. No. 1392*Initiated March 14, 1924, in L. U. 298***Ethel Rhoades, L. U. No. 1392***Initiated June 28, 1941, in L. U. 9*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy members, Ethel Rhoades and Charles L. Lauer; and

Whereas in their deaths Local Union No. B-1392, I. B. E. W., has lost two of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1392 recognizes its great loss in the death of Ethel Rhoades and Charles Lauer, and hereby expresses its appreciation of their services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1392 tenders

its sincere sympathy to the families of our good members in the time of their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of our late members, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-1392, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

FORD HALL,
RAY JACOT,
W. E. BODEKER,
Committee

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Nelson Cousins, L. U. No. 1440*Initiated April 1, 1945*

To Local Union No. 1440 falls the regretful duty of recording the passing onward of our most valued member, Brother Nelson Cousins. We extend to his loved ones our fraternal sympathy, for we share the loss of a friend and Brother.

The charter of Local Union No. B-1440 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Cousins.

ROBERT J. GORMAN,
Recording Secretary

George H. Gibson, L. U. No. 501*Initiated April 30, 1937***Charles W. Danker, L. U. No. 501***Reinitiated May 14, 1920*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow, we, the members of Local Union No. 501, record the passing of our Brothers, George H. Gibson and Charles W. Danker.

Enlisting in the Navy on July 3, 1942, Brother Gibson served in the African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns, and died in the service of his country on April 21, 1945.

Brother Danker was well known throughout the country, and will long be remembered for the many jobs he supervised in his quiet and efficient manner.

To their bereaved relatives we extend our heartfelt sympathy; be it hereby

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days; that our members shall stand in silence for a period of 60 seconds in tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to their families, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF,
Press Secretary

DEATH CLAIMS FOR APRIL, 1945

L. U.	Name	Amount
18	J. O. Parker.	\$1,000.00
477	R. A. Smith.	825.00
175	J. H. Fletcher.	475.00
L. O. (456)	J. F. Buckelew.	475.00
11	J. L. Grigg.	475.00
L. O. (813)	A. W. Bender.	825.00
11	S. F. Lee.	300.00
107	R. M. Knut.	1,000.00
494	J. A. Jackola.	450.00
125	E. W. Ostlund.	475.00
L. O. (18)	F. Posner.	1,000.00
50	M. B. Sherman.	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	James T. Smith.	1,000.00
L. O. (183)	F. P. Hellman, Jr.	650.00
292	A. M. Gaustad.	1,000.00
L. O. (17)	H. L. Bland.	1,000.00
813	J. O. Dickerson.	825.00
686	P. T. Culpe.	650.00
5	J. J. Dolan.	1,000.00
I. O. (631)	D. J. Flemming.	475.00
432	K. L. McCown.	650.00
L. O. (1264)	E. L. Rushing.	825.00
L. O. (1)	Otto Gotch.	1,000.00
L. O. (677)	F. Steller.	33.33
6	W. L. Sillingay.	650.00
48	K. D. Boyle.	300.00
55	R. Kelley.	650.00
L. O. (252)	C. E. Kittredge.	1,000.00
390	J. S. Charlton.	475.00
702	William Riordan.	1,000.00
40	M. V. Horn.	300.00
196	A. W. Bole.	825.00
L. O. (902)	John Johnson.	1,000.00
134	William J. O'Brien.	1,000.00
17	S. T. Unger.	650.00
L. O. (584)	R. G. Gilmore.	650.00
488	H. Rawlinson.	1,000.00
L. O. (501)	William F. Muller.	1,000.00
134	John Gallahue.	1,000.00
L. O. (80)	R. W. Summers.	475.00
816	F. L. Cash.	475.00
86	W. P. Carroll.	1,000.00
L. O. (11)	H. Rasmussen.	825.00
11	O. P. Olson.	475.00
L. O. (323)	B. A. Squires.	475.00
L. O. (716)	R. A. Mason.	475.00
103	J. W. Donovan.	1,000.00
103	W. H. Clifford.	1,000.00
9	M. Block.	1,000.00
L. O. (357)	M. V. Brannon.	475.00
134	L. L. Speckhart.	1,000.00
136	W. D. Franklin.	650.00
195	C. L. Norris.	1,000.00
L. O. (618)	G. L. Wales, Jr.	1,000.00
558	S. A. Cartner.	300.00
136	J. M. McLaughlin.	650.00
767	A. G. McLain.	1,000.00
L. O. (1138)	E. F. Stewart.	825.00
66	E. Austin.	1,000.00
618	William E. Garland.	1,000.00
377	C. W. Shattuck.	1,000.00
3	William Geoghegan.	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
L. O. (850)	E. L. Atkinson	650.00
L. O. (739)	W. F. Placek	825.00
L. O. (8)	P. J. Bolton	1,000.00
925	I. N. Cockherham	475.00
134	J. J. DePiro	1,000.00
58	D. M. Foley	650.00
L. O. (372)	J. W. Murphy	300.00
48	A. A. Beyer	1,000.00
1392	C. L. Lauer	1,000.00
L. O. (583)	John Thistle	1,000.00
1245	C. N. Rogers	650.00
L. O. (245)	W. V. Womack	1,000.00
134	W. J. O'Brien	650.00
51	J. E. Tonn	1,000.00
134	G. F. Timke	1,000.00
L. O. (125)	J. J. Beatty	1,000.00
L. O. (1)	Joseph A. Brown	1,000.00
8	William S. Speduto	1,000.00
9	William Hinze	1,000.00
134	Guy Austin	1,000.00
113	G. E. Lindsay	500.00
777	F. M. Jennings	650.00
725	A. W. Booth	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	R. E. New	1,000.00
52	James Hull	1,000.00
L. O. (595)	P. M. Trunzo	300.00
134	E. M. Anderson	650.00
1393	E. B. Morris	1,000.00
124	J. M. Murray	1,000.00
734	Z. V. Caudle	475.00
760	O. J. Graham	825.00
77	L. A. Thoren	1,000.00
77	W. P. Gould	650.00
1328	R. B. York	475.00
L. O. (499)	H. R. Ritchie	850.00
193	A. F. Betcher	1,000.00
134	B. F. O'Neill	1,000.00
23	L. A. Miller	1,000.00
L. O. (195)	Bernard Curley	150.00
752	L. P. Kuykendall	150.00
L. O. (107)	Fred H. Wilcox	150.00
L. O. (213)	Sydney L. Salisbury	150.00
3	Max Koota	150.00
2	Joseph W. Brower	150.00
L. O. (1149)	John M. Soucie	825.00
48	Clay C. DeVore	150.00
L. O. (213)	G. H. Gardham	150.00
134	Elmer A. Anderson	150.00
77	Jack D. LeClair	150.00
		\$84,608.33

DEATH CLAIMS FOR MAY, 1945

L. U.	Name	Amount
L. O. (77)	P. O. Miller	\$1,000.00
103	J. H. Hedlund	1,000.00
46	Robert G. Vorse	475.00
L. O. (849)	Bernard M. Hudson	1,000.00
1	Charles Schmidt	1,000.00
5	F. J. Miller	1,000.00
77	H. Schacht	1,000.00
832	G. J. Whitmarsh	650.00
L. O. (1319)	Samuel Patera	475.00
L. O. (949)	J. S. Stendal	1,000.00
L. O. (121)	R. E. Smith	475.00
134	C. E. Johnson	1,000.00
615	C. Bell	1,000.00
481	Charles Lutz	1,000.00
L. O. (747)	T. A. Meehan	650.00
L. O. (1136)	H. C. Brown	650.00
86	M. F. Guinn	475.00
744	E. C. Pole	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	S. H. Downey	1,000.00
89	J. L. Morris	1,000.00
405	David L. Jarboe	825.00
595	W. R. Alvares	475.00
79	C. A. Smith	300.00
985	E. M. Hardy	825.00
L. O. (487)	F. Baushle	1,000.00
L. O. (1)	C. A. Bremer	1,000.00
621	I. A. Everett	1,000.00
134	George Altman, Sr.	1,000.00
100	F. H. Nesper	1,000.00
L. O. (501)	G. H. Gibson	1,000.00
59	J. A. Grace	1,000.00
11	S. C. Cameron	650.00
504	A. Garretson	650.00
11	P. H. Horner	475.00
L. O. (302)	E. A. Ables	475.00
592	H. Green	300.00
196	E. R. Dunning	1,000.00
408	W. L. Strachan	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	J. E. Dowda	1,000.00
77	L. Wells	1,000.00
738	R. F. Warner	1,000.00
L. O. (226)	J. W. Burson	475.00
L. O. (1238)	J. A. Kerman	825.00
744	W. S. Creamer	1,000.00
98	H. Sierota	1,000.00
58	William A. Ralph	1,000.00
134	L. F. Lete	1,000.00
L. O. (18)	W. P. O'Brien	1,000.00
724	H. M. Burt	1,000.00
L. O. (751)	C. F. Windus	650.00
686	E. Jones	1,000.00
L. O. (210)	H. C. Weinmann	1,000.00
L. O. (17)	J. F. Conway	1,000.00
L. O. (1108)	O. McCullough	900.00
844	W. S. Hood	475.00
3	E. Foley	1,000.00
40	J. F. Hendricks	1,000.00
11	G. L. Evans	475.00
L. O. (337)	E. Mitchell	475.00
L. O. (103)	H. Dimmick	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	Thomas Farrell	1,000.00
L. O. (413)	F. Heidenrich	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	Charles Halbauer	1,000.00
48	H. J. Collins	300.00
48	O. R. Urfer	650.00
L. O. (716)	C. D. Williams	1,000.00
L. O. (175)	G. D. Smith	650.00
1122	R. H. Travers	1,000.00
3	John C. Van Bergen	1,000.00
L. O. (593)	John Meissner	1,000.00
3	John T. Coar	1,000.00
66	J. J. Mackey	1,000.00
L. O. (362)	V. W. Wright	650.00

TWO CITIES BOWL

(Continued from page 207)

further good labor relations between local unions and contractor groups.

Members of Local Union No. 1, together with their employers, are justly proud to have the honor of displaying this trophy for the first year of its existence. They are inspired and determined to win it three times so that they can secure permanent possession of it.

I sincerely hope that with the proper publicity in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL and the Qualified Contractor, additional competition will develop for next season. Thanks again for your fine cooperation.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,
"RUSS" VIERHELLER,
Business Manager.

The members of the St. Louis teams pictured here, are as follows:

Front row: A. Peters, president of Bowling League; J. Morrell, business manager Local No. 1; R. E. Vierheller, business manager St. Louis Chapter, NECA; Ed Lorenzen, secretary, Bowling League.

Second row: Frank Adam Team: O. Buback, E. Lubert, C. Anderson, N. Schmelig, sponsor; J. Wegge, G. Meyer, A. Mockler, G. Bresnan.

Third row: Kaemmerlen Team: L. Kaemmerlen, G. Mues, J. Scheck, A. Mues, J. Havelka, A. Schlange.

Top row: E. Lockman, E. Nerviani, F. Oertli, sponsor; H. Dusin, R. Morrell, V. Gowatch.

And here are the names of the fellows on the Milwaukee teams:

Front row: H. Duerr, G. Kaiser, E. Maletzke, J. Grosschroeder, C. Turcotte, L. Frueck.

Center row: G. Albrecket, secretary-treasurer of league; E. Hollnagel, H. Stenz, E. Messing, O. Gillgren, H. Rands.

Top row: G. Ahrendt, R. Quandt, R. Clemence, O. King, J. Van Acker, E. Strehlow.

ALUMINUM, ELECTRICITY

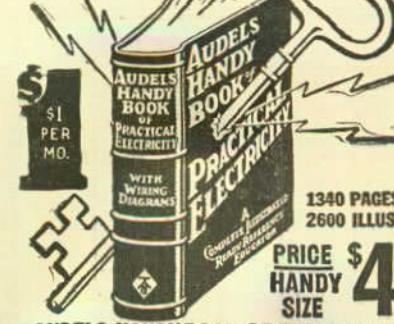
(Continued from page 205)

In 1918, the Government was forced to step in and fix the price by agreement at 33 cents per pound, where it remained for the duration of that war. Since production methods have not changed greatly during the intervening years, it seems safe to conclude that

L. U.	Name	Amount
905	J. W. Goodwyn	1,000.00
L. O. (1099)	J. C. Mawhinney	1,000.00
8	B. L. Thompson	1,000.00
212	H. Lukay	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	James F. Daley	1,000.00
589	H. W. Witmyer	475.00
134	R. J. Furey	1,000.00
130	L. Reems	300.00
L. O. (88)	A. Ross	1,000.00
835	L. W. Hutcherson	825.00
3	P. McCullagh	800.00
134	G. C. Altman, Jr.	1,000.00
L. O. (124)	J. Shubert	1,000.00
446	L. G. Ferguson	475.00
C. E. Powell		650.00
L. O. (95)	James H. Nix	650.00
99	A. M. Edward	825.00
L. O. (1249)	C. H. Lesoine	475.00
L. O. (50)	L. H. Marsellis	475.00
L. O. (324)	D. D. Goodlett	825.00
51	Orton L. Brehm	1,000.00
846	Frank H. Duggan	1,000.00
L. O. (164)	John B. Wohlbab	1,000.00
134	John A. Moia	1,000.00
3	Charles A. Kennedy	1,000.00
31	John P. O'Meara	1,000.00
46	Frank J. McGhee	150.00
1095	Walter D. Yeoman	1,000.00
46	Paul J. Peters	150.00
1326	Frank O. Mayhew	150.00
561	Harold L. Purves	1,000.00
3	C. J. Rogers	150.00
77	William Engberg	150.00
191	James G. Ingersoll	150.00
16	Joseph H. Baertich	150.00

\$87,175.00

KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY



• **AUDELS HANDY BOOK OF ELECTRICITY**
For Engineers, Electricians, Students and all interested in Electricity. A quick, simplified, ready reference, giving complete instruction and practical information. Easy to understand, A reliable authority and a handy helper that answers your questions.

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To get this assistance for yourself, simply fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.

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Please send me "Audels Handy Book of Practical Electricity" for free examination. If satisfactory, I will send \$1 in 10 days, then \$1 monthly until \$4 is paid. Otherwise I will return it.
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
Reference _____ EEE

competition is largely responsible for the present low prices.

The Reynolds Company assumed considerable risk in going ahead with their program of aluminum production at a time when various government agencies were advising that there was no need for additional aluminum production. But the gamble has paid off handsomely. In 1943 the consolidated income statements of the company show that it earned more than 16.5 percent on the total stockholders' equity after the payment of all operating expenses, interest and taxes, including excess profits taxes of more than \$8,000,000.

The indoor substation was installed by the Theobald Electric Company, of Louisville, Ky., at the Reynolds Metals Company Plant No. 1. Built by General Electric, this is the largest indoor single unit ever manufactured by that company. It has 13,800 volt primaries, fed through 15,000-volt, 1,200-amperes Magna Blast air breakers to two 3,000 KVA Pyronol-cooled transformers. The secondary is 440-volt, 3-phase. There is an 8,000 amperes AL-2 air breaker at either end feeding the board with an 8,000 amperes AL-2 air breaker buss tie in the center. This substation was installed to supply power to three all-electric heat treat furnaces. Control cabinets, together with the heat recording instruments, supply the circuits to each furnace. Each furnace draws 1,620,000 watts for heating, and has 14 25-horsepower blower fans to circulate the heat through the furnace. These furnaces can heat treat an 8,000-pound load of metal at 925 degrees Fahrenheit in approximately 55 minutes.

**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MARCH 12,
INCLUDING MAY 10, 1945**

L. U. L.O.	259218	263318	L. U. B-11-(Cont.)	L. U. B-46	7953	8119	L. U. B-79-(Cont.)	L. U. B-134-(Cont.)	L. U. B-213	97501	97881	L. U. 311-			
B-1—	168220	168359	387001	387544	8592	8717	737545	737725	753061	753639	12101	50324			
	370288		387571	388230	B 398172	389191	B 951943	952056	B 936019	132350	711310	551752			
B-2—	462474	462606	388501	388942	398394	398398	80—	185344	185740	754561	154940	610771	519127		
	404251	404530	389251	389500	422783	426906	739357	739574	755251	755536	471977	62545			
B-3—	503963	503970	390001	390321	B 594081	501424	81—	708890	708970	756028	756346	472001	625457		
	606521	606654	396751	396830	549911	562550	82—	106224	106422	757525	757864	802658	104063		
B-4—	606671	606750	392251	392823	505411	510000	671913	67386	760336	760500	B 408861	625457			
	607289	607500	395251	395647	513111	52750	B 84—	178511	17874	760513	760934	B 471977	625457		
B-5—	723266	728322	401251	401518	51808	52500	B 221125	221166	B 801001	802171	802107	802171			
	826540	827000	402001	402557	52481	52500	208171	208500	809246	809246	815361	845561			
B-6—	827415	827463	402751	402755	52931	53230	B 370307	370324	B 135—	959559	95659	336256			
	696551	696750	404251	404453	53491	53539	B 80—	39751	40355	745224	745296	336335	730316		
B-7—	882521	893398	413198	423000	53517	55500	B 88251	882914	B 216151	216185	B 808532	808543			
	884001	894271	439205	439280	53520	55500	B 86—	148751	148759	B 270136	270156	B 312751	312759		
B-8—	895241	895783	443354	444000	55901	56870	B 661223	661500	B 284477	284497	809782	900000			
	87824	87841	B 450003	450027	57001	61380	B 87—	724374	724393	723459	723460	B 276001	276071		
B-9—	157501	157645	450768	450793	61501	63505	B 770933	771000	B 96—	71616	71668	B 146801	146894		
	158521	158573	B 451530	451557	63751	64398	B 193894	194173	B 137—	56645	56669	B 668153	668169		
B-10—	676060	677250	B 452256	452396	64501	64870	B 666065	666614	B 188—	70815	70869	148097	148500		
	B 703054	720358	504331	504556	65251	65393	B 93—	347544	347570	B 138—	70815	70869	B 524690	524737	
B-11—	A 79358	73509	642236	642390	B 207076	207097	94—	369108	369123	B 217043	217117	B 716262	716366		
	A 79413	85252	645132	645348	331751	32223	B 95—	173251	173385	B 26535	26538	823379	82333		
B-12—	A 85287	85388	647086	647250	B 265501	265623	B 89760	981000	139—	71616	71668	B 472352	472381		
	A 85401	85401	648921	649009	B 770933	771000	B 96—	664948	665137	724677	724683	B 146801	146894		
B-13—	OA 35728	35790	650751	651900	784457	784500	B 98—	38182	38318	141—	70815	70869	B 683359	683395	
	OA 35849	35952	651751	652500	56235	56250	B 63598	636111	B 20—	306387	306389	207036	20712		
B-14—	XG 1707	1791	653251	657000	56821	56835	B 19524	195750	143—	672897	673008	B 297803	297877		
	XG 84487	84878	657667	657750	57001	57133	B 27851	278831	B 145—	70815	70869	449331	449349		
B-15—	B 30438	30853	657878	659250	B 479942	479946	279001	279148	146—	29273	29353	B 235237	235438		
	B 31091	31389	659546	660000	B 281506	281518	B 312001	312105	B 150—	156338	156376	B 746580	746680		
B-16—	B 31401	31425	660179	660750	B 225597	226003	99—	123741	123748	152—	133540	133612	B 322—	32268	
	BW 17765	18800	661326	661500	B 281506	281518	B 29295	292937	B 103—	4501	4675	B 278884	278900		
B-17—	BW 713	714	661604	662250	B 748218	748223	B 98—	848124	848250	B 135—	180401	180540	B 297124	297458	
	BW 1783	1778	662813	663000	B 69799	698885	B 582001	582191	B 20—	308542	308543	298845	298945		
B-18—	Leviton 8157	8215	672618	672624	699134	699135	B 697065	697066	B 100—	259834	259977	411367	411367		
	Leviton 8479	8547	B 734879	734884	699940	699943	B 973066	973075	B 913291	913330	B 323—	32325			
B-19—	93328	93355	758226	758443	706663	706666	B 128357	128365	B 156—	474692	474750	B 196459	196471		
	B-20—	26251	26360	836393	836457	704194	705163	B 187703	187822	B 150—	685501	685501	B 232—	23264	
B-21—	B 254511	255000	936962	936964	702188	702205	B 915070	915093	B 22—	551752	552741	B 201090	201090		
	B-22—	321751	321824	937979	940269	702925	702937	B 20—	721817	724677	728385	728435	B 323—	32325	
B-23—	B 575004	575004	940501	940683	703676	703680	B 106—	901085	901161	207196	207197	B 607607	607615		
	791441	792000	941253	941373	B 748218	748223	B 103—	962681	963000	158—	19978	20030	B 493298	493500	
B-24—	941574	941579	942751	942773	706865	707000	B 104—	106642	106646	161—	614731	614796	B 667553	667553	
	87149	87150	944098	944250	771173	771201	B 160—	969151	969650	B 160—	83534	83534	B 324—	32429	
B-25—	119230	135856	B 947010	947256	82501	82373	B 101—	128357	128365	B 156—	474692	474750	B 196459	196471	
	B-26—	135761	B 94727	948000	104166	104168	B 102—	846504	846504	B 156—	685501	685501	B 232—	23264	
B-27—	B 948219	948358	290725	290877	82108	82124	B 103—	317124	317124	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
	B-28—	B 948828	949046	293861	294000	B 564973	564989	B 104—	692883	693000	B 156—	284477	284497	B 323—	32325
B-29—	B 948828	949046	294000	294000	B 672732	672762	B 105—	666865	666807	B 156—	284485	284887	B 201090	201090	
B-30—	B 478646	478650	945548	950737	B 777257	777299	B 106—	97801	97810	B 156—	207196	207197	B 477877	477877	
B-31—	B 509107	509243	951002	951003	B 778223	778741	B 107—	110367	110400	B 156—	426365	426389	B 297877	297884	
B-32—	B 511891	512250	B 952718	952830	51603	51663	B 108—	339326	339335	B 160—	271501	271503	B 324—	32429	
B-33—	B 512562	512804	B 953277	953527	516432	516432	B 109—	734916	735000	B 156—	474692	474750	B 196459	196471	
B-34—	B 516611	516750	B 955519	955527	516074	516755	B 110—	863442	863762	B 156—	284477	284497	B 232—	23264	
	B-35—	B 518194	518250	956962	956964	202325	202328	B 110—	372099	372244	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090
B-36—	B 518350	518559	B 958501	959134	516391	516418	B 111—	510267	510273	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-37—	B 518556	518820	B 959134	960574	516267	516273	B 112—	864751	864971	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-38—	B 518751	519336	961821	961850	516267	516273	B 113—	864971	865205	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-39—	B 518751	519336	961821	961850	516267	516273	B 114—	864971	865205	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-40—	B 519346	519747	961821	961850	516267	516273	B 115—	864971	865205	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-41—	B 520715	520745	961821	961850	516267	516273	B 116—	864971	865205	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-42—	B 520715	520745	961821	961850	516267	516273	B 117—	864971	865205	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-43—	B 520715	520745	961821	961850	516267	516273	B 118—	864971	865205	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-44—	B 520715	520745	961821	961850	516267	516273	B 119—	864971	865205	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-45—	B 520715	520745	961821	961850	516267	516273	B 120—	864971	865205	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-46—	B 520715	520745	961821	961850	516267	516273	B 121—	864971	865205	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-47—	B 520715	520745	961821	961850	516267	516273	B 122—	864971	865205	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-48—	B 520715	520745	961821	961850	516267	516273	B 123—	864971	865205	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-49—	B 520715	520745	961821	961850	516267	516273	B 124—	864971	865205	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-50—	B 520715	520745	961821	961850	516267	516273	B 125—	864971	865205	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-51—	B 520715	520745	961821	961850	516267	516273	B 126—	864971	865205	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-52—	B 520715	520745	961821	961850	516267	516273	B 127—	864971	865205	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-53—	B 520715	520745	961821	961850	516267	516273	B 128—	864971	865205	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-54—	B 520715	520745	961821	961850	516267	516273	B 129—	864971	865205	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-55—	B 520715	520745	961821	961850	516267	516273	B 130—	864971	865205	B 156—	284477	284497	B 201090	201090	
B-56—	B 520715	520745	961821</												

L. U. B-357	L. U. B-427	L. U. B-482	L. U. B-549	L. U. B-604	L. U. B-658	L. U. B-721	L. U. B-775
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B 426709 426748	430— 197590	B-488—	662041 662042	922025 922211	664 593211 593212	335573 335575	B 584549 584561
B 493551 494034	874955 874996	B-491— 492—	121932 121933	953209 953212	607— 91713 91796	683196 683250	777— 946467 946100
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668681 688680	B 903717 903761	489— 788456 788475	569599 569591	B-609— 536088 536106	510 556731 556733	B 48102 48102	B 48102 48102
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656262 656262	100455 100470	B-497— 596377 596377	656392 656395	656393 656395	620 621236 621246	B 100824 100824	B 100824 100824
B-362— 214401 214475	B 738301 738309	625490 625490	B 677118 677120	651790 651790	64— 621257 621260	B 271332 271365	780— 482441 482588
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B-372—	B 386153 386153	501— 501	532780 532780	B 186334 186334	680— 334685 334899	B 467572 467642	B-785— 124020 124020
B 150863 150911	413846 413846	B 440— 413846 413846	873032 873042	564— 870402 870402	681— 237937 237937	837772 837856	B-785— 129863 129900
B 276431 276431	B 470783 470783	B-502— 103305 103305	103314 103314	536808 536811	682— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-785— 129863 129900
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B-378— 189472 189472	444— 758911 758911	B-509— 107701 107701	107701 107701	B-569— 221130 221149	689— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-785— 129863 129900
418499 418499	596861 596861	B-510— 107701 107701	107701 107701	B-570— 212182 212184	690— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-785— 129863 129900
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B-379— 37793 37793	B 288286 288286	B-506— 110461 110461	110461 110461	B-573— 212184 212184	693— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-785— 129863 129900
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B-380— 164159 164159	B-447— 812401 812401	812435 812435	B-508— 110461 110461	B-575— 212184 212184	695— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-785— 129863 129900
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372153 372153	B 357280 357280	B-510— 110461 110461	110461 110461	B-577— 212184 212184	697— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-785— 129863 129900
572651 572651	B 357282 357282	B-511— 110461 110461	110461 110461	B-578— 212184 212184	698— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-785— 129863 129900
102605 102605	B-448— 183722 183722	183722 183722	B-509— 110461 110461	B-579— 212184 212184	699— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-785— 129863 129900
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670595 671014	B-450— 183722 183722	183722 183722	B-511— 110461 110461	B-581— 212184 212184	701— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-785— 129863 129900
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122140 122140	B-453— 183722 183722	183722 183722	B-515— 110461 110461	B-585— 212184 212184	705— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-785— 129863 129900
640949 640949	B-454— 183722 183722	183722 183722	B-516— 110461 110461	B-586— 212184 212184	706— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-785— 129863 129900
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862931 862931	B-456— 183722 183722	183722 183722	B-518— 110461 110461	B-588— 212184 212184	708— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-785— 129863 129900
131916 131916	B-457— 183722 183722	183722 183722	B-519— 110461 110461	B-589— 212184 212184	709— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-785— 129863 129900
131916 131916	B-458— 183722 183722	183722 183722	B-520— 110461 110461	B-590— 212184 212184	710— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-785— 129863 129900
131916 131916	B-459— 183722 183722	183722 183722	B-521— 110461 110461	B-591— 212184 212184	711— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-785— 129863 129900
131916 131916	B-460— 183722 183722	183722 183722	B-522— 110461 110461	B-592— 212184 212184	712— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-785— 129863 129900
131916 131916	B-461— 183722 183722	183722 183722	B-523— 110461 110461	B-593— 212184 212184	713— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-785— 129863 129900
131916 131916	B-462— 183722 183722	183722 183722	B-524— 110461 110461	B-594— 212184 212184	714— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-785— 129863 129900
131916 131916	B-463— 183722 183722	183722 183722	B-525— 110461 110461	B-595— 212184 212184	715— 237937 237937	B 467369 467350	B-7

L. U. B-834-(Cont.)	L. U. 891—	L. U. 66711 66750	L. U. B-947-(Cont.)	L. U. B-967—	L. U. B-1035—	L. U. B-1090—	L. U. B-1152—	L. U. B-1208—(Cont.)
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B-835—303358 317250	172262 646980	B 427517 647015	B 191621 192000	B 176786 177000	B 811511 811549	B 428459 428524	B 964227 964324	
B-836—723455 723750	893—	B 824415 916806	B 12181 123500	B 311251 311882	B 567515 567560	B 1092—	B 94634 94688	
B-836—736501 736515	805—	B 916803 916806	B 110390 110396	B 2656501 256920	B 243100 243102	B 1210—	B 10291 964111	
B-837—24521 24549	896—	B 80908 409501	B 991—	B 266970 807012	B 452040 2472639	B 1153—	B 1211—	
B-837—241577 766684	897—	B 496572 498576	B 84627 84650	B 255122 807045	B 452078 807045	B 1093—	B 148050 148111	
B-838—208427 208429	B-897—	B 816046 816090	B 40805 440815	B 247916 248125	B 895931 895999	B 1155—	B 116161 116250	
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B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1498-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1499-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1500-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1501-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1502-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1503-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1504-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1505-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1506-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1507-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1508-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1509-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1510-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1511-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1512-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1513-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1514-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1515-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1516-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1517-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1518-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1519-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1520-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1521-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1522-B 719356.	999-999, 639-700.			
B-1251-22384.	B-1251-22384.	B-1251					

Attractive Union Supplies



No. 11



No. 10

Price List In Large Variety

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	\$.50	Ledger sheets for above, per 100	2.25	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.40
Account Book, Treasurer's	.90	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.30
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25	Rituals, extra, each	.25		
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75		
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50	FOR E. W. B. A.	
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75	Book, Minute	1.50
Carbon for Receipt Books	.05	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50	Charters, Duplicates	.50
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75	Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75	Single Copies	.10
Single copies	.10	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50	Rituals, each	.25
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75		
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75	JEWELRY	
Labels, Decalcomania (large 1½", small 1", fabricating 1")		Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25	No. 1—Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie Clasp	1.00
per 100	.20	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25	No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.10
per 1,000	1.50	Receipt Holders, Members' Leather Pocket, Folding, each	.25	No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.75
per 5,000	7.00	Receipt Holders, Members' Pocket, Celluloid, sold only in bulk, Smallest lot, 50	.35	No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.75
per 50,000	67.00	Per 100	.35	No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	1.75
Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50	Research weekly report cards, per 100	1.50	No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.25
Labels, Paper, Neon, per 100	.20	Seal, cut off	.40	No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.75
Labels, Paper, per 100	.20	Seal	1.00	No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring	10.50
Labels, Paper, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35	Seal (pocket)	5.00	No. 11—10 kt. Gold Badge of Honor	2.25
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index	8.50	Traveling cards	7.50	No. 12—10 kt. Gold Emblem; Rolled Gold Chain Tie Clasp	4.00
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50		free	No. 13—Women's Auxiliary Button	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	2.50			No. 14—Gold Filled Service Button	1.75
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	3.75				
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages (Extra Heavy Binding)	8.00				
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50				

The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

METAL



LABEL

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

1200 Fifteenth St. N. W.

Washington 5, D. C.

If democracy, as a form of government, is to endure, the people must rule not in theory only, but in fact. Such a rule can easily degenerate into tyranny by majorities or by wealthy and highly organized minorities, or into mob action by the victims of social injustice. Mass production and consumption must be met with mass social and economic action. Cooperation must supersede destructive competition. Unity and harmony must take the place of discord and strife. Good will, not contention, must prevail. Production must be primarily for consumption and secondarily for profit. Our political democracy must be perfected as a functional type of government in which the citizen maintains a fifty-fifty attitude as between his personal interest and the general welfare.

—MICHAEL O'SHAUGHNESSY.

